The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

British Imperialism Foredoomed

By H. G. Wells

(The New Republic)

China's Latest Civil War Scare

EDITORIAL

The Soviet Prisoners at Harbin

By J. B. Powell

Tong Shao-yi, the Elder Statesman, by Victor Keen—The "Free State" of Shanghai, by Wolfgang Sorge—China and the I. of P. R.,—Angasta's Alleged Refutation of Mantell—Editorial Comment—Book Reviews.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, 1929 VOLUME L NUMBER 4

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TIME TABLE

時刻 TIMES			站名 STATIONS	時刻 TIMES		
星期一,三,五.	14.00	dep. 開	北平 Peiping	到 arr.	10.50	星期二,四,六,
Mon. Wed. Fri.	14.29	arr. 到		開 dep.	10.22	Tues Thurs. Sat.
,,	14.34	dep. 開	豐台 Fengtai	到 arr.	10.17	,,
,,	16.54	arr. 到		開 dep.	7.44	,,
,,	16.58	dep. 開	天津總站 Tientsin Central	到 arr.	7.40	,,
,,	17.06	arr. 到		開 dep.	7.30	,,
,,	17.30	dep. 開	天津東站 Tientsin East	到 arr.	7.00	,,
,,	17.40	arr. 到		開 dep.	6.50	,,
,,	17 55	dep. 開	天津總站 Tientsin Central	到 arr.	6.35	,,
,,	18.06	arr. 到		開 dep.	6.23	,,
,,	18.11	dep. 開	天津西站 Tientsin West	到 arr.	6.18	,,
,,	21.22	arr. 到		開 dep.	3.07	,,
,,	21.37	dep. 開	滄州 Tsangchow	到 arr.	2.52	,,
,,	22.35	arr. 到		開 dep.	1.54	,,
,,	22.50	dep. 開	泊頭鎮 Potouchen	到 arr.	1.39	,,
星期二,四,六.	1.02	arr. 到		開 dep.	23.25	星期三,五,日.
Tues. Thurs. Sat.	1.27	dep. 開	德州 Techow	到 arr.	23.00	Wed., Fri., Sun.
,,	3.10	arr. 到		開 dep.	21.17	,,
,,	3.25	dep. 開	禹城縣 Yuchenghsien	到 arr.	21.02	,,
,,	5.00	arr. 到		開 dep.	19.30	,,
,,	5.30	dep. 開	濟南府 Tsinanfu	到 arr.	19.00	,,
,,	8.08	arr. 到		開 dep.	16.25	,,
,,	8.38	dep. 開	泰安府 Taianfu	到 arr.	15.55	,,
,,	9.44	arr. 到		開 dep.	14.51	,,
,,	9.49	dep. 開	大汶口 Tawenkow	到 arr.	14.46	,,
,,	11.12	arr. 到		開 dep.	13.26	,,
,,	11.14	dep. 開	曲阜 Chufou	到 arr.	13.24	,,
,,	11.51	arr. 到		開 dep.	12.49	,,
,,	12.21	dep. 開	兗州府 Yenchowfu	到 arr.	12.19	,,
,,	14.14	arr. 到		開 dep.	10.26	,,
,,	14.17	dep. 開	滕縣 Tenghsien	到 arr.	10.23	,,
,,	15.24	arr. 到		開 dep.	9.16	,,
,,	15.39	dep. 開	臨城 Lincheng	到 arr.	9.01	,,
,,	17.55	arr. 到		開 dep.	6.44	,,
,,	18.25	dep. 開	徐州府 Hsuchowfu	到 arr.	6.14	,,
,,	21.04	arr. 到		開 dep.	3.35	,,
,,	21.14	dep. 開	南宿州 Nanhsuchow	到 arr.	3.30	,,
星期三,五,日	0.15	arr. 到		開 dep.	0.39	,,
Wed., Fri., Sun.	0.45	dep. 開	蚌埠 Pengpu	到 arr.	0.09	,,
,,	1.32	arr. 到		開 dep.	23.22	星期四,六,一.
,,	1.42	dep. 開	臨淮關 Linhuaikwan	到 arr.	23.17	Thurs. Sat. Mon.
,,	2.52	arr. 到		開 dep.	22.07	,,
,,	3.02	dep. 開	明光 Minkuong	到 arr.	21.57	,,
,,	5.07	arr. 到		開 dep.	19 52	,,
,,	5.17	dep. 開	滁州 Chuchow	到 arr.	19 42	,,
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15	* 16	17	PRES. POLK To H'kong and Manila 18 Europe, New York via Suez	19 *	* 20	PRES. JEFFERSON To H'kong & Manila 21 PRES. TAFT To Seattle & Victoria via the Short Route
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20	21	22	PRES. PIERCE To H'kong & Manila 23	24	PRES. CLEVELAND To San Francisco 25 and Loss Angeles via Honolulu	26
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Formerly Millard's Review

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J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
EDGAR SNOW, Assistant Editor
JOHN L. SCHENG Advertising Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

GEO. W. MISSEMER C. Y. W. MENG
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking), SAMUEL H CHANG (S'hai).
EVA CHANG (Nanking) P. T. CHEN B. Y. LEE
STEPHEN WANG (Tientsin) GERTRUDE BINDER

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JAPAN'S POSITION IN THE SINO-SOVIET DISPUTE

THE *Japan Times*, a Japanese-owned newspaper published in English in Tokyo, printed an article on September 8 by a Japanese writer, Nyozekan Hasegawa in the course of which he declared that "America has been encouraging China's hope of driving Japan out of Manchuria, not because she wants to uphold abstract principles such as the open door of equal opportunity, but because she cannot help viewing Japan from a militaristic viewpoint.....hence the United States welcomes such complications as the C. E. R. issue...." The remainder of the article consisted of what Mr. Hasegawa called a "philosophic view of the C. E. R. issue," but one of the concluding sentences declared that "Japan feels only dangers from China's attempt to recover the Chinese Eastern Railway."

Why a Japanese writer should attempt to link America with the Sino-Russian conflict in North Manchuria is not apparent because Japan is as much a party to the Washington treaties guaranteeing the political, territorial and administrative integrity of China as is the United States. It is true that America proposed the original Open Door Doctrine in Asia, but Japan also expressed adherence to the doctrine and at the Washington Conference participated fully in all discussions and finally signed and ratified the treaties. It is therefore difficult to understand why any intelligent Japanese can hold that the United States is responsible for what is now happening in Manchuria, or that America is "encouraging China's hope of driving Japan out of Manchuria." America's only interest in the present Manchurian situation is to use all legitimate means of preserving world peace and at the same time do everything possible to see that treaties to which the United States is a party are observed.

While Japanese financial and commercial interests in South Manchuria have materially benefitted from the present trouble in North Manchuria between China and Soviet Russia, due to the diverting of all cargoes from the Russian port of Vladivostok to the Japanese port of Dairen, it is no secret that the recent events in North Manchuria have tremendously increased Japan's apprehension regarding the position and future of her government-owned South Manchuria Railway which has become such an important enterprise that the least political change in Manchuria has the effect of an earthquake in Tokyo. The reason for this situation is that all the charges which the

RUSSIA AMONG THE NATIONS

(From Illustrated Russia, a magazine published by the conservatives, allied with the "White Russians", in Paris)

The translations of the above captions are as follows: *Upper left*, **America: "No Admittance!"** *Upper right*, **England: "Please knock!"** *Center left*, **Germany: "Time is money—sign the contract!"** *Center right*, **France: "Silence, please!"** *Lower left*, **China: "No handshaking!"** *Lower right*, **Russia: "Pray, don't expectorate this way."**

Chinese have brought against the Soviet Russians in North Manchuria also apply in equal measure to Japan's position in South Manchuria. As a matter of fact Japan's position in South Manchuria is much worse from the standpoint of Chinese nationalistic opinion, because the Chinese did have some voice in the management of the Chinese Eastern Railway. They have absolutely none in the management of the South Manchuria Railway or the Japanese leased zone at Dairen both of which are completely monopolized by the Japanese who operate them as imperialistic Japanese enterprises for the sole benefit of Japan. It is true that millions of Chinese have benefitted from the capital which Japan has invested in Manchuria, but this doesn't alter Japan's position from the standpoint of China's urge to control her own country. The Japanese monopoly in South Manchuria ultimately will have to go just as the Russian monopoly in North Manchuria has gone and it largely rests with the Japanese to say whether the changes in South Manchuria will be peaceful and gradual or whether they will be abrupt as they have been with respect to the Russians in North Manchuria.

America has nothing to do with this situation except possibly to assist in the mediation of particular conflicts in accordance with treaties to which all parties have affixed their signatures. Japan's mistake in South Manchuria has been in refusing to recognize the trend of events on the continent of Asia in recent years. Instead of studying the China situation sympathetically and trying to make readjustments when needed, the Japanese, or at least a considerable section of them, have closed their eyes to modern developments in China and have actually made matters worse by trying to block progress. This was particularly true in the case of the late Tanaka Ministry, but now that a political change hae taken place in the Tokyo Administration there is hope that more intelligence will be applied to Japan's China policy. The Japanese should realize by this time that there is no stopping the development of Chinese nationalism. The Chinese are driven on by a nationalistic awakening that gathers strength when opposed. Manchuria has been slower than the rest of the country in the awakening progress, but now that it has started it cannot be stopped even by the monopoly of the South Manchuria Railway backed by the military strength of Imperial Japan. The breaking of Russian power in North Manchuria obviously emphasizes Japan's monopolistic position in South Manchuria and any propaganda which Japan may spread over the world for the purpose of discrediting China's position in this territory is worse than wasted because it merely makes the Chinese more ambitious to control their own household, and increasingly more suspicious of Japanese activities on Chinese territory.

SOME FRUITS OF CARNEGIE "GOOD-WILL" TOUR

CLIPPINGS from American newspapers referring to the "Good-will" tour of the Orient which was staged last summer by the Carnegie Foundation for World Peace, are beginning to reach this part of the world. Several of the American journalists who made the trip are now engaged in repaying their debt to their Japanese hosts who financed the tour under the benevolent patronage and name of the Carnegie Foundation. A subscriber to *The Review* who resides in the United States has sent us some clippings from the *Atlanta Constitution*, with the comment written on the margin: "When it comes to propaganda, it seems that the South Manchuria Railway knows how. At least here is proof of South Manchuria Railway influence on one of the journalists, Francis W. Clarke, of the *Atlanta Constitution* who accompanied the Carnegie Foundation's 'good-will' tour of the Far East." One of the articles by Mr. Clarke dealt entirely with condiitions in Manchuria under the benevolent influence and guidance of the South Manchuria Railway. The other told how Japan is heroically bearing up under the American Exclusion Act. The first paragraph of this article should make interesting reading in China so we reproduce it in full:

> "The greatness of Japan, the roseate future just around the corner for Manchuria and the hopelessness of China—these are the three high lights of the situation in the Far East today. The high character of the inherent traits of the Japanese people; their desire for peace and their admiration and gratitude to America are at this time the high flung beacons which are welcoming the coming of the 'Pacific Era.' The misery and desperation of the hopeless mass of 400,000,000 living, but hardly civilized, human beings in China, existing under the rule of leaders who shout reforms from the housetops, but whose government is shot through and through with treachery, graft and inefficiency, is the dark background which makes more conspicuous the progress forward and upward which Japan has made."

The other article, as stated, dealt almost entirely with the progress which the Japanese Government-owned South Manchuria Railway has brought to Manchuria there not being one single word about the prosperity which the more important Chinese Eastern Railway under nearly a quarter of a century of Russian guidance brought to North Manchuria. The famous journalistic "good-will" party of which Mr. Clarke was a member, visited Harbin, but apparently Mr. Clarke thought that city, immensely larger and more important than Dairen, had also been built by the Japanese. He also failed to give any credit to the 25,000,000 "hopeless and helpless and hardly civilized" Chinese immigrants who chiefly are responsible for the prosperity of Manchuria, but perhaps we can forgive Mr. Clarke for his remarks in the light of more recent information that the South Manchuria Railway and Japanese commercial and financial interests affiliated with it, were responsible for the financing and management of the Carnegie Foundation's Journalistic joy-ride through the Far East. Mr. Clarke apparently is using the news and editorial columns of his paper for the purpose of repaying his Japanese hosts for the nice time which he had and the handsome presents which he received while on the trip. He may be excused for feeling gratitude toward his hosts, but obviously not for taking advantage of the opportunity to cast discredit and insults upon the Chinese people. As stated in previous discussions of this subject in these columns of *The Review*, the chief blame for this disgraceful enterprise rests upon the managers of the Carnegie Foundation who permitted their organization to be used as a vehicle for the spreading of Japanese propaganda in the United States, propaganda pertaining chiefly to the South Manchuria Railway, which now finds itself in a predicament not greatly different from that through which the previously Russian-controlled Chinese Eastern Railway is passing.

DESPICABLE REPORTING BY THE *SHANGHAI TIMES*

IN its issue of Sept. 24, the *Shanghai Times*, a British morning newspaper, carried a news story, prominently displayed in large type at the top of one of its columns, which described a minor automobile accident in great and redundatory detail. It is reprinted below, including the misleading heading which appeared with it:

FOREIGNER MENACED BY CHINESE MOB

Threats Follow Upon Accident On Avenue Edward VII

A motor car driven by a foreigner was attacked following a motor accident in Avenue Edward VII shortly after 9 o'clock last night. Several panes of glass of the car were smashed and the rumour that a foreigners had recklessly knocked down a Chinese caused the crowd to increase, but the foreigner drove away and escaped without any personal injury to himself.

The accident occurred at the corner of Avenue Edward VII ahd Kwangse Road. The foreigner was driving in a westerly direction and was nearing Kwangse road when the Chinese rushed out into the roadway. The accident was inevitable and the Chinese was knocked down by the rear mudguard of the car.

The car was brought to a halt and the foreigner alighted for the purpose of taking the injured man to the hospital. It was at this stage that the crowd gathered and became threatening. When the fury of the mob was at its height the foreigner tried to calm the crowd until he could make explanations, but succeeded only in increasing the suspicion of the mob which clustered round the car and clamoured for the driver to alight.

Just then the foreigner struck his foot on the accelerator and got away without any difficulty. The Chinese was only slightly injured.

A single reading of the above suffices to show the looseness of the reporting. The story could have been told in one brief paragraph. Obviously it was "padded" to fill the half column of space it occupied in the *Times*. But in that "padding" process the reporter permitted himself to make several contradictions which throw a shade of doubt on the whole story. In the beginning of the third paragraph, it is stated that the "foreigner alighted for the purpose of taking the injured man to the hospital." Yet note the concluding sentence in that paragraph. It says the mob "clustered round the car and clamoured for the driver to alight." We find it difficult to compre-

hend how the "foreign driver" could have been in his car all along and yet alighted for the purpose of taking the injured man to the hospital! Perhaps the ingenuous reporter who devised such a conundrum, as well as the editor who published it, can offer the solution.

In the opening sentence of the story it is stated that "several panes of glass of the car were smashed", yet nowhere in the further account is there any explanation of who smashed the glass, or when the act was committed. The obvious inference is that it was accomplished by "the fury of the Chinese mob."

Finally and most despicable of all, is the omission of all names in connection with the alleged incident, an omission which in itself is sufficient to brand this paper as unworthy of being entered as a contemporary of the many estimable journals published in Great Britain—upholders of the highest traditions of honest journalism. On the basis of these omissions and contradictions in this reporting by the *Shanghai Time*, one might be justified in concluding that the story was largely fiction, invented by the editors of the *Times* for the purpose of spreading more propaganda in support of their strenuous opposition to the abolition of extrality in China. The fact that this journal periodically has printed, as news, stories involving foreigners and Chinese, which tend to obliquize the latter, and yet have omitted the most important detail—the names of the foreigners abused—certainly would support such a conclusion in regard to the story in question.

But it so happens that in this instance we know there is some basis for the story. The incident described in it is supposed to have occurred on Monday, and was reported in Tuesday's *Times* It cannot be mere coincidence that we witnessed an accident of the same nature, at exactly the same spot, at precisely the same time of day as the one described by the *Times—except* that it occurred on Sunday night instead of Monday, *except* that there gathered no crowd of angry Chinese who molested the foreigners, *except* that there was no glass shattered! We were driving along Avenue Edward VII at about 9 o'clock Sunday evening when we witnessed the following:

> As our car neared Kwangse road, we noticed a young Chinese, who had been joking with some comrades on the sidewalk, running toward the center of the street. He was laughing, and looking backward as he ran. Apparently unconscious of danger, he continued running in this manner toward the line of motor cars proceeding along Avenue Edward VII. From the direction of the Bund came an automobile driven by a foreigner; just as this car neared Kwangse road the Chinese youth suddenly emerged from between some cars that were stationed in the parking zone, and, unconscious of the direction he had taken, crashed headlong into the body of the moving car. His back was struck by the rear fender of the foreigner's automobile. He rolled to the street, but almost immediately got up, and limped to the sidewalk. We stopped our car. So did the foreigner whose car had collided with the Chinese. We watched the foreigner step down from his car, walk toward the Chinese and gesture for the latter to come to him. But the Chinese youth, apparently afraid that the driver was going to hold him responsible for damage to his car, moved away. The foreigner waited for a moment, continuing his gestures, but the Chinese was bent on retreat. A few passing pedestrians, mostly Chinese, amused at the lad's fears, laughed. So did the foreigner, who after a few seconds of waiting, returned to his car, *started the engine and drove off, unmolested by the "fury of the mob!"*

It is, of course, possible that two accidents, as idential in aspect could have happened at the same spot and at the same hour of the evening, on succeeding days. But it is so extremely improbable that we believe one might be safe in assuming it was the accident we witnessed upon which the Shanghai Times based its story sensationally headed "Foreigner Menaced By Chinese Mob!" If the *Shanghai Times*—or the *North China Daily News*, which carried the story in a somewhat less garbled version, but also omitted all names—can produce an interview, *with names*, in substantiation of this doubtful piece of "news", the *Review* will be quick to offer its apologies. Otherwise the stories of both papers must be regarded as based merely upon hersay, and inaccurate testimony, probably received from the same source which these papers use as authority in so much of their alleged reporting—the police department.

In this connection it is relevant to recall the manner in which the *Shanghai Times* recently reported the execution of five alleged communists at the Woosung Forts. These Chinese, it will be remembered, according to the story carried by the foreign press, were arrested in the International Settlement. Later they were handed over to the Garrison Commander, "tried," convicted as communists and killed, all within a period of slightly more than two hours! Obviously it is incredible that they could have had a fair trial within so brief a time. A prominent American attorney in Shanghai has told us that it would have been impossible for them even to prepare a preliminary defense in many times two hours. Yet, after flippantly reporting the incident as an example of the quick dispatch of justice, the *Times* story concluded that it was hoped this "salutary punishment" would discourage further communistic demonstrations! If there is anything salutary, anything wholesome, in the example of a two-hour combination arrest-trial-conviction-execution we fail to perceive it. And it seems to us singularly incongruous that a British paper, which pretends to represent here to the Chinese the splendid ideals of British justice, should be guilty of such rash news comment as this!

Periodically the *Review* has called attention to certain reprehensible methods followed by the British newspapers of Shanghai, in other respects. We had hoped, on each of those occasions, that it would be the last. It is no pleasant feeling to be at odds with what one must recognize as contemporaries. But so long as such practices as discussed above continue to be observed by them, in their efforts to disseminate pro-extrality propaganda "this traducer at forty cents a week," as one of the journals in question has referred to the *Review*, will continue its "traducing." Comforting to them in such embarassing moments as this may be the knowledge that the *Review* reaches the editorial desks of more than 400 important newspapers and periodicals in America and Great Britain, as well as having a formidable list of subscribers in Washington and London—"at forty cents a week, or Gold $10 a year."

China's Latest Civil War

AFTER weeks during which rumors, too ambiguous to be placed anywhere except in a recess of one's mind for future reference when something more tangible evolved from them, the Chinese and the foreign residents in this country, once more have been frightened by the threatened reappearance of what has become China's intermittent menace—Civil War. At this time it cannot definitely be stated whether the revolt of Chang Fah-kwei, commander of the 4th Division, stationed in Ichang, will have any significant fructification, or whether it will be quelled and join the list of abortive civil wars which have been successfully crushed by the Nanking regime during the past fourteen months. From the facts which have thus far come to light, however, it appears that the revolt at present amounts to little more than a wealth of propaganda, indulged in by the opposing factions, principally for keeping the true facts of the situation obscured as much as possible from the public curiosity and concern.

The first verified news that dissension in the Kuomintang had erupted in new and dangerous developments was received by the *Review* last Friday, when we were advised from Nanking that copies of an anti-Chiang Kai-shek circular telegram, issued by Chang Fah-kwei, and allegedly signed by several important militarists, had reached the capital. The following day *Shimbun Rengo* announced from Nanking that Chairman Chiang Kai-shek had given orders for General Liu Shih, stationed at Hankow, to mobilize his troops and proceed to Ichang to subjugate the reactionaries under the leadership of General Chang Fah-kwei, who denounced the structure of the present government. The actual text of the telegram circulated by Chang Fah-kwei is understood to have contained the following points:

(1) Declaration that the 3rd Kuomintang Congress illegal
(2) Demand for the resignation of Chiang Kai-shek
(3) Demand for the reinstatement of Wang Ching-wei as head of a government elected by a new plenary session of the Kuomintang
(4) Declaration that the present officials of the Nanking Government were illegally elected and therefore subject to dismissal.

From the same source it was announced that the Central Government had received three urgent telegrams from the Kwangtung provincial government, which declared a revolt against Nanking, headed by Yu Tso-pei, chairman of the Kwangsi government, was imminent. It asked for the immediate return to Canton of General Cheng Ming-tsu, head of the Kwangtung government, in order to take charge of the defense of Canton and the Kwangtung-Kwangsi border. Ta Chung announced that the State Council had dismissed Chang Fah-kwei as a divisional commander, on the grounds that he had moved his troops without the authorization of the National Government, it being charged that he had occupied part of the Peiping-Hankow Railway with the intention of spreading his troops over the Lung-hai line. Feeding fuel to the speculations of rumor-mongers was the departure from Shanghai, for Hongkong and Canton of the Railways. Although Mme. Sun, who is emphatically opposed to the present regime, announced she was en route to Paris, and Sun Fo ton, of Mme. Sun Yat-sen, and Minister Sun Fo was destined for a visit to Chungshan, the ancestral home in south China, "political dopesters" insisted that their visits to at this time were of significance.

The Nanking Government on Saturday dispatched some troops up the Yangtse to Ichang, to take over the garrison from Chang Fah-kwei's "Ironsides" division. (The quoted appellation was conferred upon these soldiers during the Nationalist revolution, when they fought gallantly and heroically on several occasions.) For the purpose of transporting troops the government was reported to have requisitioned three steamers. The Kiangching, a China Merchants Steam Navigation vessel, while carrying some troops of General Liu Shih's from Hankow to Ichang, was fired upon near Itu, a small town 20 miles below Ichang. The vessel was reported to have foundered. The *North China Daily News* announced that it had been sunk from gunfire. On Wednesday it appeared in Shanghai, with a slight list and, according to a report in the Shanghai *Times*, officers of the ship declared there had been 75 killed in the artillery attack by Chang Fah-kwei's troops. This remains thus far the most serious incident in the present anti-Chiang Kai-shek move by the Left Wing adherents of the Kuomintang.

Meanwhile the political situation in south China, according to the *Review's* correspondent, is becoming grave. On Monday and Tuesday it was reported that a run on the Canton Central Bank of China was in progress and according to latest information received this is continuing, although the exchange has now recovered to .90 per dollar on the government bank's note issue. The *Review's* Canton correspondent reported on Thursday that the Government had commandeered 100 vessels on the North and West rivers for the purpose of transporting troops. Thousands of soldiers were pouring across Kwangtung to the defense of the Kwangtung-Kwangsi border, said to be menaced by anti-Nanking troops under the command of Lui Woon-yim, a Kwangsi general. It was believed that the Kwangsiites were concentrating toward Wuchow where, it was alleged, the officials and militarists had revolted against Nanking, a poster having appeared in Canton to this effect. The *Review's* Canton correspondent wired that it was strongly rumored that Pei Chung-hsi, who was driven out of Wuhan last spring, was mobilizing an army in Kweichow for the purpose of penetrating the Kwangsi border, joining with Chang Fah-kwei's division to make an attack on Canton. The Canton government, besides dispatching large numbers of troops toward Wuchow, sent a squadron of airplanes to Shiuhing.

It is now officially announced that the troops of the National Government under General Liu Shih garrison commander of Hankow, are established at Ichang, and that there is no longer any danger in that district. Reports from Japanese sources, later confirmed by a *Reuter's* message from Hankow which quoted General Liu Shih, aimed to link Feng Yu-hsiang with the defection of Chang Fah-kwei, stating that his troops were "moving slowly southward from Honan and Shen-

si", ostensibly because of the severe famine in the regions where they were stationed. General Liu was said to have made a statement that the Government was not taking any chances regarding an invasion from the north, however, and was moving heavy defenses to guard the Hupeh-Honan-Shensi border districts. Chiang Kai-shek wired instructions to the Szechuan militarists to concentrate troops on their part of the Shensi border, to avert any southward movement of Feng troops, which might have the intention of uniting with Chang Fah-kwei's division and aiding in the threatened southern rebellion of the Kwangsi leaders.

Aside from the above, which constitutes practically the only news of an official, confirmed, or reliable nature, the newspapers have carried numerous rumors, broadcast from various sources, but largely traceable to the Japanese, to the Leftists, and to the Kuominchun, the Feng Yu-hsiang faction. Among the most absurd of these was a report issued by *Ta Chung* (Kuominchun) News Agency, which announced that American and British nationals had been ordered by their consuls to evacuate Ichang. The *Review* attempting to secure a confirmation or refutation of this, was advised from Peiping that it was absolutely unfounded. Developments since have proved that there was little disturbance in that city and that the foreigners are conducting business as usual. It was reported that a request had been issued by Chang Fah-kwei, which urged foreigners not to operate their ships after dark on the Yangtse between Ichang and Hankow, as Chang's troops had rebelled against Nanking, were firing at all National Government vessels and could not be responsible for "mistakes." This report could not be confirmed.

Another unconfirmed report, which appears to have been an invention, since it has been emphatically denied by nearly all allegedly involved, was sent out by *Shimbun Rengo,* Japanese news service operating in China and Japan and subsidized by the Japanese Government. Issued from Peiping on the 22nd, this report declared that among those who signed the anti-Chiang telegram broadcast by Chang Fah-kwei, were the following: Generals Chen Tiao-yuan, chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government; Tang Sheng-chi, of the Honan military council; Chu Peh-teh, Kwangsi; Chen Chi-tang, Canton; Yu Tso-pei, Kwangsi, and Hsu Tsung-chi, Canton.

An important occurrence of the week, and one which many were inclined to associate with the current manifestation of Leftist opposition to Chiang Kai-shek, was the resignation of General Ho Ying-ching, a prominent member of the Kuomintang, from all his offices, which include his membership in the State Council and the Central Central Executive Committee, and concurrent posts as Inspector-General of Military Training, Assistant Director of the Training Department of the Central Party Headquarters, membership on the Disbandment Committee and other minor offices. General Ho gave as his reason for resigning that his father had died in Kweichow and that he, in order to fulfill his filial duties, must return to undergo the customary period of mourning. Chairman Chiang Kai-shek is said to have attempted to persuade him to withdraw his resignation, and consider the affairs of party and country before fulfilling to the letter the obligations of a dutiful son. Meanwhile, Chiang is supposed to have pointed out, he can remain in Nanking and observe the proper mourning rites, at the same time carrying on his duties as an official of the government. Obviously Chiang is much perturbed by his resignation, particularly at this time. General Ho, since Chiang's "request", has decided to remain in Nanking for the present. It is possible that the Generalissimo may allow Ho to take a "leave of absence," as was the case with Tai Tien-chiu.

Strong have been the denunciations rumored to have been made against Chiang Kai-shek, and equally virile have been his anathematizations of his opponents during the past week. Speaking before the State Council at the weekly memorial services held in Nanking last Monday morning, Chiang emphatically stated that he intended serving the party and the government for the rest of his life, "despite all rumors detrimental to the Nanking regime in general and myself in particular. The imperialists and the counter-revolutionaries may devise means to attempt to overthrow me, but I shall remain immovable. I believe that if I prepare to sacrifice myself for the revolution there will be many of our comrades who will join me in making the sacrifice, for after all, success of the revolution depends upon whether or not we can carry our struggle to the end." The General-Chairman-President said that the Chinese revolution was more difficult to accomplish than other revolutionary movements in foreign countries, because here it was necessary not only to suppress militarism within the country, but at the same time to make an adequate defense against the encroachments of the imperialists. Apparently it was to the Japanese he referred in the latter statement, for directly following it he warned his audience not to be misled by "various groundless rumors circulated by the Japanese press in China" and the reactionary elements throughout the country. Chiang treated the revolt of Chang Fah-kwei lightly, stating that the 4th division would be "disposed of" within a month. He declared that no single unit was capable of maintaining itself independent from the Central Government and any that attempted to do so would fall, as had others in the past.

Relevant to this somewhat dictatorial speech of Chiang's is the manifesto circulated in Shanghai by the opposing Left Wing faction of the Kuomintang, headed by Wang Ching-wei. It was sent to the Chinese newspapers and to certain foreign press representatives and in a lengthy manner denounced Chiang Kai-shek as the main reason for all the ills under whuich China labors today. Almost entirely a personal attack against Chiang, the Manifesto, signed by Wang Ching-wei and eleven other Leftists, made numerous charges against the Chairman. It accused him of corruption, accepting bribe, packing the 3rd Kuomintang Congress with 80% of his own delegates, failing to carry out the reconstruction program, robbing the people of their civil rights, usurping the party powers, failing to disband his own troops while urging disbandment of others, appointing his own relatives and friends to the important government offices, embezzling public funds and alleged that he had made of himself a dictator, with the intention of getting more and more power. It declared the present Nanking government illegally appointed by the "packed Congress" held last spring and announced that henceforth the Central Executive Committee appointed by the 2nd Kuomintang Congress, held in Hankow, in 1927, which elected Wang Ching-wei

as its chairman, but was later nullified by the right wing of the Kuomintang, should be considered the revolutionary government. The Manifesto called upon loyal members of the party, both Left and Right Wing adherents. to units in expelling Chiang Kai-shek from office. Altogether there were 10 indictments made against the militarist, and the Manifesto concluded with a program of how the legal C. E. C. could secure its reinstatement. Among other things, it promised to annul all treaties concluded by Chiang's government, including alleged secret treaties with Japan over the Tsinan incident, as well as those negotiated with the foreign powers on the most-favored nation basis. Since none of the allegations made against Chairman Chiang Kai-shek was substantiated by any proof whatever, this Manifesto must regarded purely in the light of anti-Chiang, Leftist propaganda, disseminated in the hope of securing a wider support for hopes of the Wang Ching-wei group to secure control of the country. The whereabouts of Wang, incidentally, has been in hot dispute during recent weeks. Several times he has been reported in Hongkong, although the *Review's* correspondent has wired that he is not in south China, but is expected soon. *Ta Chung* issued a report that quoted French officials as stating he was still in Paris. Later another report declared he was in Marsailles. It is now believed he is waiting in Saigon for the arrival of more Leftist delegates to the alleged scheduled meeting of this faction in Canton, sometime next month.

Does all this mean that China faces a threat of another serious civil war that will throw the country into further turmoil and an even more pitiful economic state? It does not seem probable. Despite the revolt of Chang Fah-kwei and the alleged anti-Nanking sentiment in Kwangsi and Kweichow, as well as continued unsuppressed communistic uprisings in various southern provinces, despite the still extremely uncertain position of the northwest, where Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang continue to procrastinate over the date of their departure on the long-discussed "trip abroad", it may be said with as much degree of certainty as any prediction may be made on Chinese politics, that the Central Government, dominated by Chiang Kai-shek as undoubtedly it is, today appears to be in a position more ably to maintain its authority than it has at any time since its establishment. This is not to say that its daily existence is not constantly fraught with dangers. Nor is its present modicum of security the result of increased strength and loyalty among the provinces it controls so much as the disunity of its opponents. The revolt of Chang Fah-kwei, though it looms large on the week's horizon, actually is of little importance unless it assumes larger proportions. With only 4,000 troops under his command, and many of these reported to have declared their loyalty to the Central Government, he could inflict little damage without outside assistance. Were he able to effect a coalition with an army which Pei Tsung-chi might assemble in Kweichow their efforts might eventually inflict some injury in the south. But to reach Kweichow Chang Fah-kwei may have to pass through Hunan, which is guarded by thus far loyal troops of the Central Government. Chang might attempt to reach Kweichow through Szechuan, but this is a long and difficult route, although on such a tour he might easily swell the ranks of his army to a more formidable size. But what chance has Kwangtung against Canton? Certainly not as much as it had late last spring, when it made its last attempt. Canton has been heavily fortified since then. It has over 100 airplanes, which constitute the only effective air squardrons in China, outside those in Manchuria. And it it has been shown repeatedly how difficult it is for any inferior military machine to hold Canton, even though they may capture it temporarily.

From the present outlook it appears that matters must assume a much more serious aspect than at present before a formidable threat can be foreseen against the Central Government. There are plenty of factions in opposition to Nanking, there is widespread distrust of certain officials, and there doubtless are numerous generals who might be persuaded temporarily to ally themselves in a coup against Chiang and the controlling militarists, in hopes of saving their status as commanders of troops and evading the effecting of disbandment measures. But this dissatisfaction is not centered. Actually there is no more a united affirmation of the choice of Wang Ching-wei by the so-called "reactionaries" than there is a united opposition among them to Chiang Kai-shek. And the districts which may be counted upon as loyal to Chiang and the Central Government are so located as to frustrate any sporadic belligerence against the Nanking. It would have to be a concerted effort, which at present seems unlikely of realization. Among the dissatisfied elements there is a wide divergence of opinion. Cliques ranging from those favoring Bolshevism and a direct affiliation with Soviet Russia to others, almost Tory in opinion, whose chief objections to the present regime are against excessive taxation, constitute the opposition. They cannot arrive at a common ground of cooperation. And the dangers from them, unless they are somehow enabled to do this, are to be minimized. Meanwhile the world looks hopefully toward Nanking to improve the evils that have marred its administration thus far, and offers proof of its support for those reforms and the accomplishments that the Central Government already has to its credit. An editorial in the Shanghai Evening Post for Sept. 23, expresses effectively this view:

> It is to be doubted if any other clique or group of leaders could have done as well under the conditions which have existed as the present Nanking regime has done.
>
> Whatever may be Nanking's sins of omission or of commission, it is today the only authority in China which gives any promise of holding the country together, and as such it should have the support of all patriotic Chinese. There will be plenty of time later for political "house-cleanings," if such are needed; in justice to the country's suffering millions who have been pilloried by civil warfare and its results, this proposed "house-cleaning" should be deferred until it can be done by some means other than a renewal of civil strife.
>
> The Chinese and foreign business community of Shanghai, though more fortunate than similar groups elsewhere, may be taken as fairly typical of what business has had to endure since the spring of 1925. From the early months of 1925 until a period beginning a little more than a year ago the commercial and industrial life of the country has suffered alternately, and sometimes concurrently, from stagnation, extortion, mounting taxes, war scares, tight credits, and always the menace of bankruptcy. Within the last year, however, conditions have undergone a steady improvement, and business conditions here may be taken as a fair barometer for the rest of the country.
>
> We are all in the same boat—Chinese and foreigner, radical and conservative, Shanghai and Tientsin, Canton and Hankow.
>
> And there will be no forgiveness for the individuals or cliques who may be responsible for the disturbing of the barometer and the booming of the typhoon warning gun.

The Soviet Prisoners At Harbin

By J. B. Powell

(Written for the Chicago Tribune)

Harbin, Sept. 12.

WHILE accurate figures are difficult to obtain, it is estimated that the Chinese authorities in Harbin have arrested and are holding some 2,000 citizens of Soviet Russia in concentration camps. The chief concentration camp is located in what is popularly known as the "Sung-bei" section, a district located in the lowlands directly across the Sungari River from Harbin proper. In order to reach the concentration camp it was necesary for the writer to cross the Sungari in a motorboat and then travel in a Harbin "cart" for about ten miles over a road, the equal of which has not existed in the United States for more than a decade. Also, it might be mentioned that a Harbin cart is a two-wheeled vehicle that resembles an exaggerated Chinese ricksha, that has been adapted to horse-power, or rather Mongolian pony-power, the driver of the vehicle alternately sitting on the shaft or running alongside. Furthermore, it is interesting to know that the road traverses a district that is infested by bandits, hence it was necessary for the local Chief of Police, General Mi Chun-lin, to provide an escort of a dozen mounted and armed police.

Wives and children of Soviet prisoners held in detention camps near Harbin. These detained are accused of sabotage on the Chinese Eastern Railway.

China's first arrest and incarceration of Soviet citizens in North Manchuria was on May 27 last, when thirty-nine were taken into custody at the time of the raid on the Harbin Soviet Consulate-General. Later on there were further arrests, the most sensational being on July 10 and 11 when a number of the leading Russian officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway were arrested and deported to Soviet Russia. During May, June and July the number of citizens of the U. S. S. R. arrested in North Manchuria probably numbered 450, practically all of whom were deported to Siberia over the western branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Chinese port of exit being Manchuli located on the Sino-Siberian border about 550 miles northwest of Harbin. The first Soviet citizens deported suffered little personal discomfort because the Chinese Eastern Railway was still maintaining some sort of connection with the Russian Trans-Baikal Railway which runs across Russian territory from Manchuli to Chita where it connects with the Trans-Siberian line. All the Soviet deportees had to do was walk a mile or so across the border and then take the Russian train for Russian territory. Later on the Russian authorities were stated to have ceased running their train down to the vicinity of the border which made it necessary for the deported Soviet citizens to walk a considerable distance, reported in Harbin at anywhere from 10 to 25 miles. Later on carts were provided, but about the middle of August the Chinese ceased deporting Soviet citizens and began holding them in hastily-conditioned concentration camps in Harbin and vicinity.

Discontinuance of Deportation

The reasons for China's discontinuance of the deportation method have not been officially stated, but according to popular report it was due to the circulation in China of stories alleging cruelties to Chinese citizens on the Russian side of the line. It was officially stated in Harbin on August 15 that Soviet Russia was holding prisoner some 3,000 Chinese citizens. According to the stories, these Chinese were being tortured, starved, and generally mistreated and in addition their properties had been confiscated by the Soviet Government. The German Consul in Harbin, Dr. Georg Stobbe, who had been authorized by the German Government (and the Soviet Russian Government) to look after the interests of Soviet Citizens in China following the withdrawal of the Soviet Consular force from North Manchuria, was responsible for the statement that plans had been perfected for the evacuation of all Chinese citizens from Russian soil, said evacuation to be handled through the town of Pogranichnya which is located on the Sino-Siberian frontier at the eastern end of the Chinese Eastern Railway leading from Harbin to Vladivostok. However, some hitch occurred and Russia refused to deport the Chinese who were being detained on the Siberian side of the line. Since that time China and Soviet Russia have been competing in the arrest and detention of their respective citizens—and also in the circulation of propaganda pertaining to mistreatment of their respective prisoners.

Early in September, Mr. Litvinoff of the Soviet Foreign Commissariat sent a note to the German Government for transmission to China which alleged, among other things, that the Chinese authorities in North Manchuria had beheaded a dozen Soviet citizens in Harbin. This story originated in Harbin, the world's worst propaganda factory, early last August, it being alleged that the Chinese authorities had beheaded a dozen Soviet Russians in one of Harbin's foreign cemeteries and that the bodies had been found the next day by a certain foreigner, who told another foreigner and so on until the story reached the lobby of the Moderne Hotel wherein were sitting a number of American and British newspaper correspondents. The correspondent of a London newspaper swallowed the story whole and cabled it to his paper on August 16. A few weeks later Mr. Litvinoff picked it up, put it in an official note and quoted it as justification for the bombardment of a half dozen Chinese border towns. The story was entirely false and while there undoubtedly have been many cases of mis-treatment of Soviet Russians by the Chinese authorities, it is not true that there have been wholesale cases of intentional and premeditated cruelty. As to what has been happening to the Chinese prisoners on the Russian side of the line, the writer is not in a position to say, but the German Consul in Vladivostok is responsible for the statement that the Chinese who are being detained in that city are not mistreated. Parenthetically, it should be noted that the German Government is also acting for Chinese interests in Soviet Russia, while in China the German diplomatic officials are looking after the interests of Soviet Russian citizens, obviously a function that calls for the highest form of diplomacy, or neutrality, whatever one wishes to call it.

Three Kinds of Russians

The Sino-Russian agreements of 1924 pertaining to the joint operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway contained provisions that only citizens of China and Soviet Russia could be employed on the line. This was a clever political move on the part of Soviet Russia because the majority of the Russians previously employed on the line had been opposed to the Soviet Government. Many were emigrants who had left the country rather than live under the Red flag, while others had obtained their jobs many years previously under the Czarist regime. Many influential Russians connected with the railway had undoubtedly participated in the various counter-revolutionary activities under Koltchak and others against the Soviet Government. The insertion of a clause in the Sino-Soviet Railway agreement limiting the employes to China and Soviet citizens, was therefore a clever political blow at the Russian "whites" who were holding jobs on the C. E. R. Hundred of course resigned, or were discharged, but large numbers, in order to hold their jobs became Soviet citizens. How this was accomplished is not known, but is supposed to have been arranged by the Soviet Consulate in Harbin.

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Then in addition to the "whites" who managed to retain their jobs by becoming "reds" (popularly known as "radishes" in Harbin, that is, red on the outside and white within) there was another group who managed to hang on to their jobs by going the other way around and becoming Chinese citizens. Thus, the Chinese Eastern Railway had on its payroll three types of Russians, genuine Soviet citizens sent out from Moscow after the signing of the 1924 agreements, adopted Soviet citizens who had previously been "whites" but who obtained Soviet passports or "tickets" in order to hold their jobs and still another type of Russian who had adopted Chinese citizenship.

The 39 Soviet Citizens Arrested May 27

The stage was thus set for political complications on the railway, particularly after the organization of the Soviet labor unions officially promoted from Moscow, which compelled practically all Russian employes to become members. It was through these labor unions, all-powerful in Harbin and throughout the zone of the railway, that Soviet influence and Communist Party propaganda were pushed throughout China, according to the Chinese officials of the railway, who alleged that the heads of the Russian labor unions exerted more power and had more influence than the Soviet Consul-General in Harbin or the Russian general Manager of the railway who was an appointee of the Moscow Government. The thirty-nine Soviet citizens arrested at the time of the Chinese raid on the Soviet Consulate-General in Harbin on May 27 last allegedly included the heads of the various labor union branches along the railway. The Chinese officials in Harbin, responsible for this raid, alleged that all of these men were members of the so-called Far Eastern branch of the Third International which was maintained in Harbin. Whether these allegations are correct is not yet known as the reports of the trials which are now being held, have not been made public. Up to the middle of August this particular group of prisoners were confined in the jail attached to the central police station in the foreign or Russian section of Harbin, but when the Chinese authorities decided to try them in the Harbin court they were removed to the jail attached to the court in another part of the city where they are still held. It was this group of prisoners who staged a hunger strike early in August as a means of forcing the Chinese authorities to bring them to trial. Aside from the long confinement without trial, this group of prisoners probably has fared better than those arrested later, the reason being that the group was small and easily looked after by the Chinese authorities in the regular jail quarters. According to the German Consul, Dr. Stobbe, this group has been provided with sufficient food and bedding, but the members have never been permitted to see their wives who are still residing in Harbin.

Wholesale Arrests Began Aug. 1

The wholesale arrest and confinement of Soviet citizens in Harbin and along the railway began about August 1, the Chinese object being to break up what appeared to be a general campaign of sabotage and terrorism instigated, allegedly, by members of the Soviet labor unions. Reports of these incidents have appeared in the press, hence it is not necessary to repeat them in detail but they included the bombing of locomotives, the cutting of telephone and telegraph wires, removal of rails, placing of explosives under bridges, including the long bridge across the Sungari at Harbin, and the inciting of strikes among the Russian workers on the line. In connection with the strikes and wholesale resignations of Soviet citizens employed on the railway, the German Consul has been responsible for the statement that the Soviet Government has issued strict instructions to all Soviet employes on the railway to remain at work, but despite this there has been and still is conducted a secret campaign of terrorism among the workers themselves with the object of forcing them to resign. This has been done through the circulation of a secret newspaper known as the "Manchurian Pravda," "Truth" which contained warnings to Soviet workers that they would be punished by the Soviet Government unless they ceased working for the railway. In some cases the male workers were warned that their families would suffer unless they resigned their jobs. At the town of Chalainor where several thousand Soviet citizens are employed in coal mines operated by the Chinese Eastern Railway, circulars were distributed which told the workers that the Soviet Government would shortly intervene and assume control of the C. E. R. and unless the laborers immediately ceased working for the Chinese that they would be punished after the Soviet resumed control of the road. They were charged with being traitors to the Soviet Government and their fellow citizens in Russia and were warned that they would be immediately discharged "after the Soviet Gouvernment had re-established the *status quo* on the railway." In view of Moscow's advice to the workers to remain on the job, which advice was sent officially through the German Consulates in North China, and the secret warnings to the workers to cease working for the Chinese administration, it is no wonder that hundreds of these laborers, generally ignorant and susceptible to propaganda, have been befuddled and have not known which way to turn. In the case of one of the locomotive bombing incidents which occurred near Harbin, one of the men killed, a locomotive engineer, was a Soviet citizen. The train was proceeding slowly at night near the railway yards when someone throw a bomb into the cab completely wrecking the engine and killing the entire engine staff.

Sources of Complications

Impartial observers of the situation in North Manchuria since the beginning of the Sino-Russian crisis, are

A close-up of some of the Soviet prisoners in the Chinese concentration camp at Harbin.

of opinion that most of China's complications over the prisoner question have resulted from (1) fear complex; (2) inexperience in the handling of war prisoners; (3) lack of housing facilities; (4) demands on the part of the Chinese public for sterner measures on account of alleged maltreatment of Chinese citizens in Manchuria. To take up these points in order, the fear complex came from China's inferior position on the railway, a majority of the employes as well as the office staff being of Russian nationality. Of the 3,000 employes of the head office in Harbin, more than 2,000 were Russians and while accurate figures regarding the total number of employes on the line (stated at 20,000 to 25,000), have been impossible to obtain, it probably is correct to state that from 60 to 75 percent were of Russian blood. The Chinese therefore were in constant fear that the Russians would all go on strike or would take some concerted action to block the operation of the line. The second and third points, inexperience in handling war prisoners and lack of housing facilities may be lumped together, it being well known that throughout China's innumerable civil wars of recent years, she never has had the problem of looking after prisoners of war. A defeated army in China either goes over to the winning side or has its arms taken away and is dispersed. China was therefore unprepared for the problem of holding large groups of foreigners in concentration camps, and owing to the housing shortage in Harbin there actually was no place where the Russians could be confined. Prior to August 20 some 240, including a few women, were held in the "Old Harbin" section of the city in a building that had once served as a railway club. According to Dr. Stobbe, the German Consul, who visited this camp, the Chinese at one time confined 108 prisoners in one room under most insanitary conditions due to the intense heat, the only food supplied consisting of tea and bread and raw tomatoes. Another group consisting of some 59 prisoners was, at the same time, confined for three days in a dark cellar, where one woman prisoner was alleged to have given birth to a child. This particular group of prisoners was being held by the general staff of the

railway guards and according to reports given Dr. Stobbe by the Chinese military official they were considered the most dangerous of all Soviet citizens arrested due to their alleged connection with various attempts to damage the railway.

Publicity Results in Efforts at Improvement

It largely was due to protests on the part of the German Consul, plus adverse publicity abroad that the Chinese authorities in Harbin, took steps the latter part of August to improve the conditions surrounding the housing of the prisoners. Fortunately, someone thought of a number of vacant buildings in what is popularly known as the "Sung-bei" section of Harbin. Actually the term Sung-bei indicates an entire district or "hsien" located in Heilungkiang province across the Sungari River from Harbin, but the place where is was decided to house the prisoners was an abandoned "boom" town that had

Owing to the fact that these women and children, whose Soviet husbands and fathers have been arrested in Harbin by the Chinese, have no means of support, they are being cared for at the detention camps.

been constructed several years ago when a new railway was promoted through the district. The new railway, however, missed the town so it was abandoned, hence the buildings provided an ideal place for the quartering of "enemy" prisoners. Within a few days it became a hive of industry not contemplated by the original promoters of the town. Almost overnight Sung-bei's population jumped from nothing to practically 2,000, of which number 1,168 (on September 10) were Soviet prisoners and the remainder Chinese guards, prison officials, Chinese carpenters, assistants, farmers bringing in produce, and whatnot. The buildings are of solid brick construction with floors and fairly water-tight roofs, hence it did not require much effort to put them into habitable condition, the Chinese simply installing two long benches for sleeping purposes similar to the style of Chinese military barracks, each man being given a space of about two and a half feet.

Prisoners Complaints

When the writer visited the camp on September 10, he was accompanied by J. Leonard Lilliestrom, American Vice-Consul at Harbin, who speaks the Russian language and therefore served as interpreter. At that time 1,168 prisoners were being held, the number including 56 women and thirteen children consisting of six girls and seven boys. The women and children were members of families of male prisoners from outlying stations along the C.E.R., the Chinese claiming they had no charges against the women who would be released as soon as persons could be found who would guarantee their support. In the meantime they were being held in the camp in quarters somewhat superior to that occupied by the male members. As for the male members, they were being confined in separate buildings or rooms each accommodating from 20 to 60. The Russians apparently had been apprised beforehand that visitors were expected, for each separate group or barrack had appointed a spokesman to present grievances. With the American Vice-Consul, Mr. Lilliestrom, acting as interpreter, the writer as well as other American newspaper correspondents who accompanied the party were permitted to listen to the complaints of the prisoners as well as question them regarding their treatment. The Chinese officials who accompanied the party were at first somewhat embarrassed by the complaints of the prisoners, but finally stepped aside and permitted the prisoners to tell their stories, which consisted chiefly of complaints at the lack of cooked food, absence of bathing facilities, close confinement, poor water (hauled from the Sungari) and insufficient medical attention. In one case the spokesman of the groups alleged that prisoners had been beaten or struck by the Chinese guards, but this was explained by the Chinese superintendent on the grounds that much trouble had been experienced in forcing the prisoners to return to their quarters after being permitted to come out for exercise in the open air. The ages of the prisoners ranged from 18 to forty, the writer not observing more than a half dozen whose ages ranged from fifty to sixty.

Of the complaints made by the prisoners, that pertaining to the poor quality of the food seemed to be most justified, the menu consisting of tea (with sugar) and bread for breakfast; tomatoes, cucumbers, tea and bread for luncheon; tea and bread for dinner. The bread supplied consisted of two pounds daily and was of the ordinary black Russian variety which is made from a mixture of all-wheat flour and corn meal. The charge of the prisoners that the bread was of poor quality seemed to be borne out by an inspection of samples available, although in the writer's opinion all Russian-style black bread is bad, regardless of conditions under which it is prepared. This food, with the exception of the tea, was served cold, the tomatoes and cucumbers being served raw. This element, however, was being immediately corrected because a large force of Chinese workmen was engaged in the construction of a modern kitchen with bake-oven of sufficient capacity to serve a camp of 3,000.

Explanations and Denials of Officials

After inspection of the prisoners, including the taking of photographs, there followed a long discussion with the Chinese officials in charge of the detention camp regarding the complaints which had been made by the Soviet inmates, the Chinese explaining that most of their troubles had resulted from the rapid increase in the number of prisoners which had suddenly outgrown the housing facilities of the city. In reference to the complaint regarding close confinement, the Chinese officials explained that the prison routine was as follows: arise at 6 a. m., followed by thirty minutes of exercise in the open air, following which the prisoners are returned to their barracks where they are confined until 5 o'clock in the afternoon when there is another thirty minutes of exercise, following which the inmates are returned to their quarters and the doors locked until 6 o'clock the next morning. The camp was guarded by about 200 railway police each carrying a rifle with bayonet and revolver.

The Chinese officials were closely questioned regarding the stories of cruelties, beatings, etc., which had been circulated both within China and abroad. These the Chinese emphatically denied, excepting the cases mentioned in the foregoing where it had been necessary to use force to compel some of the men to return to the barracks after being permitted to exercise in the open. Obviously the Chinese were afraid of a general rush for liberty, for there was nothing except an old dilapidated mud wall about the entire camp. When asked what methods were used in cases of infraction of prison rules, the Chinese stated that there were frequent occurrences of quarrels and fights among the prisoners in which cases, the offenders were placed in solitary confinement until they had repented when they were returned to their barracks. The Chinese denied that there had been any executions of Soviet prisoners even for the most serious offenses and this statement was supported by the German Consul, Dr. Stobbe. However, there have been reports of executions in the English-language papers in Harbin, one report being on September 13 which stated that four Russians who had been found guilty of wrecking a train had been executed. Shortly following the dynamiting of the mail and passenger train near Pogranichnya on the night of Saturday, Sept. 8, Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang, tupan of Kirin province issued a proclamation that anyone found guilty of wrecking or attempting to wreck trains, would be shot immediately.

Wives Not Permitted to Visit

The Chinese were adamant in their refusal to permit the wives of the prisoners to have personal interviews with their husbands, the Chinese apparently fearing the passing on of information that might lead to further acts of violence. However, a compromise was reached whereby the Chinese agreed to permit a specified number of Rus-

sian women to visit the camp daily for the purpose of taking food and clothing, but only permit one man from each camp to have a personal interview with the women. All food and parcels of clothing brought to the camp were carefully inspected to prevent the smuggling in of dope or firearms.

As to the matters of medical attention and sanitation, the Chinese had just completed the construction of a temporary hospital and dispensary which was supervised by two Chinese doctors. Two cases had been admitted for treatment when the writer visited the prison on September 10. When asked why they did not provide a Russian doctor, the Chinese expressed a fear that the doctor might carry communications from the prisoners to friends on the outside or vice versa. In the case of one Russian doctor who is confined as a prisoner the Chinese claim that he is a dangerous political agitator, hence could not be trusted to confine his attention to medicine if permitted the freedom of the camp.

What is likely to be the outcome of this incarceration of Soviet citizens in Harbin, or of the corresponding incarceration of Chinese citizens in concentration camps in Siberia by the Soviet authorities, is impossible to determine at this time. When the writer visited the camp, the Chinese were making preparations for the accommodation of at least 3,000 prisoners at this place. The Harbin branch of the Kuomintang, shortly following the bombing of Pogranichnya on September 8 and 9 issued a proclamation demanding the internment of all Soviet citizens in North Manchuria as a retaliatory measure, the Kuomintang declaration stating that they should be imprisoned until Russia reimbursed China for all losses occasioned by the air-bombing and artillery bombardment of Chinese border towns. In view of the fact that 47,866 Russians in Harbin alone are registered as Soviet citizens, their internment would occasion a considerable problem unless the Chinese should decide to make the entire Russian city, or "Pristan" a concentration camp by constructing a barbed-wire fence around the city preventing all ingress or egress somewhat along the line adopted by the British authorities at Shanghai in connection with the political complications in the Yangtsze Valley in 1927.

The most satisfactory solution of the problem would be the wholesale repatriation of Soviet citizens to their native country, an action which may be necessary in the long run because the permanent Chinese control and "chinification" of the Chinese Eastern Railway from the standpoint of staff personnel will remove the sole source of livelihood of a considerable portion of Harbin's population of 100,000 Russians, most of whom depend, directly or indirectly, upon the railway for a living. With this permanently removed, there is little else for these people to do, except return to their native land. This, however, very few of them appear desirous of doing because of the manifestly more difficult conditions that prevail on the Siberian side of the line. In connection with the deportation of the first group of Soviet citizens arrested by the Chinese authorities in July and early in August, there was a story circulated in Harbin to the effect that many of the deportees had been arrested upon their arrival in Soviet Russia on the grounds that they were not genuine Soviet citizens but were "whites" who had obtained their passports fraudulently.

Chinese Sailors in Fight at Manila

By attempting to fight their way ashore at Manila, the Chinese crew of the British steamer *Tascalusa*, numbering between 30 and 40 men, precipitated a fight which resulted in the injury of two American and one Filipino customs inspectors and five Chinese sailors. The trouble started through the resentment of the Chinese at an order preventing their landing. While the steamer was unloading her supplies of oil for the army, the sailors attacked the customs inspectors with knives and clubs. Police drove the crew back aboard the ship where all except the injured men, who were taken to the police station, were held. No one was injured seriously.

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Is the Time Yet Ripe?

(*From the Shanghai Mercury*)

The reports in the vernacular press to the effect that the National Government support the movement initiated by the Shanghai Chinese Shipowners Association for the rendition to this country of coastal and river shipping rights, if true, should occasion no surprise among foreigners in the Settlement or in the Treaty Ports. It is a laudable movement and one which was bound to eventuate some day and, provided constitutional means are adopted, there is no legitimate reason why it should not eventually succeed. We say eventually because we are inclined to share the views expressed by Dr. C. T. Wang, the National Foreign Minister, who, when approached by the Association, said (according to Chinese sources) that while the Government sympathized with the views of the Chinese shipowners and appreciated their efforts to bring back the rendition of China's shipping rights, it was necessary that attention should be paid to the question:—"Are there sufficient Chinese-owned ships to meet all demands in the event of China's shipping rights being taken back from the hands of the foreigners?" The reported reply to this question was that there are sufficient Chinese-owned ships to cover all coastal and river requirements, and it was pointed out that the quota on the Yangtsze—more than 20 vessels—was ample to meet all demands. Further, it was pointed out that with the rendition of shipping rights Chinese companies would reap large profits, which could be utilized for the building of additional and larger vessels. Dr. Wang's point of view, we reiterate, we are perfectly willing to accept, but the reply of the Association, as given in the vernacular press, needs further investigation and, we suggest, amplification. What Dr. Wang was driving at, we think, is that the question must to a very great extent be governed by the simple law of supply and demand. For ourselves, we do not imagine that Chinese owners are at the present time entirely in a position to meet that demand, particularly regarding the requirements of coastal shipping. The Chinese mercantile marine is comprised, in the main, of small-sized vessels the majority of which, while admirable for river work, are hardly fitted for coastal activities. If the coastline was of but a few miles, or a hundred or so miles, well and good, but adequately to serve the trading interests of the country it must be remembered that ships capable of transporting, goods from, say, Canton to Tangku and beyond are required. The argument set forth by the Chinese association that with the rendition of rights ample profits would accrue is a pretty one but does not, we are afraid, supply a satisfactory answer to Dr. Wang's penetrating question. It is a neat instance of the wish being father to the thought. What should be realised however, by all concerned, is that any movement aiming at pushing out the foreign shipowner before the Chinese themselves are in a definite position to supply all coastal and river needs is a movement which will in the long run prove harmful to the Chinese. Thinking Chinese, we are happy to observe, do realise this point, which has its application in many directions absolutely divorced from shipping, and as a result there is little likelihood of hasty action mitigating against national ideals of eventual autonomy.

Mail Censorship Authorized

Mail censorship measures to be enforced in various important cities of the country have been promulgated by the State Council, according to a *Kuo Min* report of Sept. 24. The regulations provide that during emergency periods the Central Government shall station postal censors from both the Party and the Military organs at important centers.

The censorship committee shall consist of a director who will be appointed by the Publicity Department of the Central Party Headquarters, and a number of inspectors and examiners. All suspicious mail matter shall be handed over to the examiners, who, upon coufirmation, shall refer them to the director for action.

All counter-Revolutionary propaganda shall be referred to the Publicity Department of the superior local Party Headquarters, while those dealing with political or military developments will be sent to the higher military organs concerned.

Communists Recapture Shanghang

The Communists under Chu Teh are reported by the *Ta Chung* news agency to have recaptured the city of Shanghang on September 23. One brigade of provincial troops, belonging to the Division under General Liu Ho-ting, has been rushed to Shanghang in response to an urgent call from Commander Lee Hsin-min who was last reported to have been surrounded by the Communists.

China and the Institute of Pacific Relations

BY "KWAN TSA" (觀察者)

AS a result of the Great War, the world learned that war is a very expensive thing. For the last few years Geneva has been a place of great importance with delegates who come from various countries for the discussion of disarmament, arbitration and means of outlawing war. However, the League of Nations accomplished little in this line. It is impossible to reach any definite conclusion and have it enforced, since different countries have different backgrounds and conditions and what is more, they suspect each other and are afraid that any agreement may prove disadvantageous to their own government. What little success we can mention is the Kellogg Anti-War Pact. Yet the fact remains that the danger of war is as present there as anywhere in the world. It will not be out of place, therefore, to say some thing about one plan that aims at the maintanence of peaceful relations in the Pacific, and one, moreover, that is actually being tried. That plan is the organization known as the Institute of Pacific Relations. It is especially important that the third conference of the Institute will be held in Kyoto, Japan, October 28. 1929.

Mr. David Z. T. Yui, Chairman of the Institute of Pacific Relations and General Secretary of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of China.

Origin of the Institute

As early as 1919 suggestions were tentatively made that it might be desirable to hold a conference in Honolulu of representatives of the Young Men's Christian Association in the several countries bordering on the Pacific. The plan was seriously discussed and was strongly supported by the prominent members of the Association. On May 31, 1923 at Portschach, Australia at the Second World's Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association a considerable group of Association representatives met and the plan for the Pan-Pacific was brought up and discussed. They passed a few resolutions and decided to call the conference (Pacific Y. M. C. A. Conference) in Honolulu, Hawaii, in February, 1925 and the Young Men's Christian Association of Hawaii took the initiative in inviting the National Committee of those nations bordering the Pacific to appoint three members each. It is clear that until this time, all the plans have been for a distinctly Y. M. C. A. Conference, not only was the machinery of the Y. M. C. A. being used to promote the chief interest centered in the matters directly related to the Y. M. C. A. and its work. In the Preparatory Committee of this conference, we can notice the beginning of a shifting of emphasis. "The purpose of the Conference is to consider some of the problems of the Pacific peoples from a Christian viewpoint and to formulate some practical constructive plans that will help in their solution," as remarked in one of the letters sent out to different Associations. For the preparation of this Conference in September 1924, a series of meetings was held to which a large group was invited and various aspects of the program of the Conference was discussed. As a result of this discussion the program of this Conference, was broadened and led the group in Hawaii away from the restricted Y. M. C. A. viewpoint and purpose of the early period.

The First Conference

The first conference was held in Honolulu, July 1-15, 1925 and was attended by 111 people from eight of the countries of the Pacific area; Australia, Canada, China, Korea, Japan, New Zealand, Philippines, and the United States. The Conference was occupied by the problem of migration, which the Japanese delegates were most interested in, and the Chinese problems. Our delegates demand two things:—first, the withdrawal of foreign armed forces from our territory; and second, the negotiation of just treaties to take the place of the one-sided agreement in force. Dr. T. Z. Koo put the case in this way:—"The problems which confront the peoples around the Pacific are varied and difficult. They touch every phase of modern life—political, economic, social and racial. But broadly speaking, the situation on the Pacific can be stated very simply. On the one hand we find a group of nations, mainly of the white race, which through one means and another, have in past years secured certain privileges, rights, and territories from eastern peoples. These they are very anxious to maintain and keep as long as possible. On the other hand we find another group of nations in which the spirit of nationalism and racial consciousness is rapidly growing and which are, therefore, anxious to recover what has been wrested from them in the past. And there in a nutshell is the philosophy of the situation in the Pacific today." Dr. David Yui, newly appointed chairman of the Institute said in this connection in 1925, "We have today in China, thousands of foreign troops, and between one and two hundred foreign warships. Foreign governments have done whatever they claimed their own interests demanded. On the other hand, the Chinese people are convinced that whatever danger there may be to foreign life and property in the course of our evolution can scarcely be used to justify the action of foreign governments in sending their troops and gunboats to Chinese territory. Their presence in Chinese territory at a time when the revolution is finding itself seriously threatened from within, and when the national feeling is running so high, can hardly be denied as a most serious problem which requires immediate attention." As the Conference was represented by individual citizens (not governmental) of different nations with various cultures and philosophies of life, to try and discover whether there is another way of settling problems and differences other than by the time-honored way of war, there was no resolution made. At the last session of the Conference, a permanent Institute was formed, with branches in the various countries; a Secretariat with headquarters in Honolulu was established, and practical steps were taken for keeping contact between the various branches. An agreement was reached as to the outstanding problems of difficulty and the most important topics for research, and it was decided to hold a second conference in 1927 for examining together these questions in the light of whatever pertinent factual mater-

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Ganjour Fair, Barga Festivity, Cancelled Because of Sino-Soviet Dispute

BY I. A. COOKLIN

The Buddhist monastery of Ganjour—185 kilometers South-West of Hailar—was founded in 1778. It is held by all the Mongols as one of the greatest sanctuaries in Barga. Its library containing 108 Buddhist sacred books all written in the Tibet language except one which is in four languages—the Mongolian, Chinese, Manchu, and Tibet,—is the centre for theological education in the country. The population of the monastry, numbering about 500, consists of lamas (monks or priests) and Chinese traders.

A Mongol and a Chinese strike a bargain at the Ganjour Fair.

Every year, since Ganjour was founded, on the first day of the eighth lunar month—at the end of August or beginning of September—a very large gathering attends the celebration held at the cloister in commemoration of its foundation. Numerous Mongol pilgrims, young and aged, men and women, come from all parts of vast Mongolia to pray at the temple and share in the public rejoicings. The steppe becomes alive with trains of carts, caravans of camels, and herdsmen with their cattle, horses, and sheep, all moving towards the cloister. The stock raisers drive their animals there to be sold at the fair that is held every year on the days of the celebration at Ganjour, lasting for fifteen days.

Number of Animals Handled at the Fair

Prior to the construction of the C.E.R. about 30,000 cattle and as many horses were brought and sold by Mongols at the fair. Then the animals were brought to the fair not only from different parts of Barga district alone, but also from Ilalha and Uzumtchin. Many big and small merchants of Transbaical, Amur, and Maritime Provinces, of Hailar, Manchuli, and Harbin, having supplied themselves with silver and manufactured goods, used to come to the fair.

With the construction of the railway the number of horses, cattle, and sheep handled at the fair began to decline. In 1908 there were 15,000 cattle and 50,000 sheep disposed of, in 1927 only 3,000 cattle, 2,000 sheep, and 1,500 horses were handled.

Cause of Decline

After the Russian revolution when the Sino-Chinese and the Ilalha-Barga borders were closed the number of the cattle buyers at the fair considerably decreased, and the demand for all kinds of animals fell. Furthermore, with the construction of the railway numerous Russian and Chinese traders appeared in Barga hawking all over the country, affording a good opportunity to the Mongols to sell their animals and buy goods they want at any place and time; while in the time before the railway was constructed, the Mongols had to sell their raw products and animals, and buy food stuffs and manufactured articles at the fair only. Owing to lack of wandering dealers in the interior at that time, the population, scattered over the vast plains, could get necessary manufactured things and food stuffs:—flour, millet, tea, etc. at Hailar or Manchuli only; but often journeys to these places would greatly inconvenience the Mongols, and they preferred to supply themselves with all the things to be consumed during a whole year at the Ganjour Fair. On the other hand, both the merchant and Mongol, to avoid taxes levied by the Chinese and Mongolian officials at the fair, prefer to deal with each other somewhere in the steppe where they cannot be reached by the tax gatherers.

Monastery Still Significant

Though the Ganjour Fair gradually loses its significance, the monastery with its festivals has not lost its importance in the religious and economic life of the Mongols:—all kinds of wooden-ware, as carts, boxes, frames and doors for the Mongolian tents (yourta), ax-handles, rods used to make devices for catching horses in fields, and small tables for putting sacred images on, are still to be got exclusively at Ganjour fair, where these things are brought by common roads from Tsisihar. Only during recent years the Chinese artisans of Hailar began to produce such kinds of wooden ware; but so far the output is so small as to be very far from meeting the requirement of the market.

Last year the fair was frustrated by the uprising at Barga. This year it has not been held because of the Sino-Russian controversy.

The Mongols have newly begun to engage in carting fire-wood from its places of origin to Hailar, Manchuli and other points on the railway, and the yearly demand for carts is, therefore, steadily on the increase.

Economic Sufferings of the Natives

The work at the Chalainor coal mines (owned by the C.E.R.) owing to the sabotage and fighting that occured lately there is now partially or even altogether suspended. The yearly output of coal at these mines amounted approximately to 250,000 tons; about 12% of this amount has been consumed by market, the rest served the needs of the railway. If the work at the mines is not renewed soon, the fuel question will be acute here. The cutting of wood and bringing it to the town will help greatly in the solution of the question. The Mongol wood-cutters, expecting a growing demand for fire-wood, in the very near future, and making new preparations for hauling it, increase the number of their carts by buying them at Hailar.

In connection with the political situation in the country the butchers and cattle dealers are too wary to buy cattle and sheep by big bulks. Many "white" Russian peasants scared by the events here and fearing to lose all their animals, in

Two lamas "spreading a little joss" before entering the Lama Temple at the Monastery of Ganjour, prior to the opening of festivities for the celebrated Ganjour Fair.

case of an incursion, do their utmost to sell as many of them as possible to local cattle dealers. The offer thus exceeding the demand, the prices fell. The Chinese cart-makers do not fail to profit by the situation depreciating the animals offered by Mongols in exchange for carts, and raising the prices of the latter. A common mongol cart could be bought for mex $16 last year, now the price of it is about mex $25. Other kinds of wooden-ware are also getting dearer. Thus, considering the downfall of the prices for raw products and domestic animals on the one hand, and advancing in prices of manufactured articles on the other, one will readily realize the economic sufferings of the people which arise from non-holding of the customary fair and general dislocation of trade here caused by the present abnormal situation in the country.

About a year ago a proposal for a removal of the Ganjour Fair to Hailar, as a natural commercial centre in the country, was made by some Mongolian officials and local prominent merchants, but was soon abandoned because of strong opposition to the removal on the part of lamas.

Wool Business and Sheep Raising

In 1923 a powerful hydraulic press was installed by the Chinese Eastern railway at Hailar. Prior to this time the wool was usually sent from Hailar, after undergoing some

prelimenary washing, to Tientsin or elsewhere, where it received its final sorting, washing, presspacking, and then was forwarded to the places of its destination abroad. Now the wool, being sorted, washed, and press packed to the requirements of markets abroad,—is shipped direct from Hailar to any place in Europe or America. Thus, the installation of the press greatly contributed to the convenience of the merchants trading in wool and skins in Barga, and, on the other hand, has brought Hailar to direct commercial intercourse with markets abroad, which makes this town a most important centre for wool business in Barga. It now handles all the wool from a region covering about 195,113 sq. kilometers.

Taking into consideration the vastness of the country, and the fact that the population of it, except a very insignificant number of pure hunters, is engaged in sheep raising, one may be disappointed at hearing that the whole lot of wool exported from Barga through Hailar equals to 2,604 tons per year (158,-844 poods—one pood—36.11 pounds avoirdupois)

A wool trader in Barga watching his caravan with goods as it approaches his yurt, the Mongolian conception of a tent.

Methods of Stock-raising: Poor Results

Barga is sparsely settled, it has about 70,000 people. The country is abundant with rich pastures, and the nomads wandering with their sheep and other animals over the vast plains, not being necessitated by overpopulation or other reasons, show no inclination to intensify their system of sheep breeding, or to take better care of their flocks. The methods employed for raising the sheep and other domestic animals by the nomads are very crude and primitive; no protections from the inclemency of the weather are afforded to the animals. No pens or folds worth the name are made by the Mongols, no hay is provided for the cold and snowy winter months. In winters with heavy snowfall the sheep have much difficulty in getting their food, the withered drygrass, from beneath the hardened layer of snow, and by the early spring time they become so lean and weak that cannot endure the cold rains and snow storms and perish by tens or even hundreds at a time, so that the increase of several mild-weathered years is destroyed by one severe winter or early spring. The Mongols living mostly on meat, kill many sheep; and also sell them, when they want money. So it is evident that the general number of sheep in the country about 2,000,000—is not much on the increase. The neglect revealed by the Mongols accounts for the poor quality of wool obtained; it is coarse, and ranked among the kinds known as "carpet wool."

If the weather is cold or changeable, the Mongols postpone the sheepshearing, for they fear the sheep will perish from cold, with the result that, when the moulting season comes on, some quantity of best wool drops off and in different sized tufts is lying scattered by wind in fields where the sheep graze.

Wool Valued by Mongols and Russians

It was not a long time ago when the Mongols seemed to think wool a mere by-product of sheepraising. But during recent years when foreign firms appeared in the market, the demand for wool increased, competition arose, and prices showed a constant tendency to advance, they have realized the importance of wool in their economy; and when the Soviet wool Trust started its buying of wool and kept giving prices 10% above those offered by any other buyer, the Mongols began to ask so high prices that but for the depreciation of local dollar the exporting firms would hardly find the business profitable.

But in spite of growing demand, the Mongol sheep raisers do nothing at all to improve the quality of wool and increase the output by proper car of their flocks.

Export Prospects

About 10,000 Russian peasants settled in this district during the Russian revolution. Some of them are also engaged in stock raising; but they, like the Mongols, give very little attention to their sheep with regard to improvement of the quality of wool or bringing about a greater yield.

The vast Mongolia is richly endowed by nature for a stock raisin country. Japan and China proper lying in close proximity to Mongolia are so densely populated as to leave very small room for stock-raising. Japan's demand for different kinds of stock raising products seems to be steadily on the increase. It is obvious that for Japan it is more advantageous to draw her supply of wool and dairy products from Mongolia and Manchuria than from distant countries of Europe or Australia in which producing costs are much higher.

About fifteen thousand sheepskins of local origin were exported to Japan by way of trial during last spring and summer. It is not unreasonable to regard these trial shipments as the beginning of exporting business which may considerably devolop in the near future.

Experiments for Improving Mongol Sheep

Taking this into consideration and fully realizing the importance of stock raising here some prospective enterprisers began to make experiments for improving the Mongol breed of sheep by crossing with the Romney Marsh and Merino brought here from Australia, and from the Agricultural Experimental Station at Kungchuing on the S.M.R. The experiments were completed with success and are now being applied with promising results. The sheep obtained through the crossing stands all the difficulties relating to the character of the climate, quality of food, etc. While a full grown Mongol sheep yields only about 3.5 lb. of wool per year, a two-year-old sheep obtained from the first crossing of the Romney Marsh or Merino ram with a Mongol ewe gives 11.5 lb. per year. The offsprings are of greater size and weight as compared with the Mongol sheep; their greater general usefulness is beyond the least doubt.

Methods of Buying in the Interior

The beginning of the wool season here generally depends upon the weather and conditions of the market abroad; usually the season begins about the first half of June. But the preparations for the buying of wool are to be made long before the sheepshearing time.

The methods of buying are somewhat peculiar. During the spring month as soon as snow melts away the firms send their agents with all kinds of merchandise suited to the requirements of the Mongols to different places in the interior. Each of the agents, with an assistant or two, after reaching the abode of the nomads sets a tent, a field shop. Now he is ready to exchange his goods for wool which is yet on sheep and which is to be delivered when the sheepshearing is completed. The sheep owners come to the field shop and take necessary goods from the agent promising to pay later on with wool. Very indefinite stipulation is made between the parties with regard to the price of wool, place of delivery, etc., this being done when the wool is shorn off and the market price is more or less definite, which is different for every season and fluctuates during the season.

The agent's being a successful wool buyer depends largely upon his skill in dealing with the Mongols, his thorough knowledge of their language and customs, his popularity among them as a respectable and trustworthy man: the more friends the agent has among the Mongols, especially among the rich, the more successful a buyer of wool or other raw products he may be. This is the reason why the foreign firms and rich private individuals of Hailar, appreciating the relations between the nomad wool producers and the old experienced petty dealers hawking in Mongolia, prefer to carry on their business in the interior through the latter, employing them as agents.

The agents are in constant communication with their respective firms, sending in reports as to the conditions in the interior and receiving instructions from the firms as to the price, etc. The firms keep supplying their agents with merchandise, money, food, etc., throughout the season by sending motor-cars or horse carts loaded with necessary articles.

As the season rolls by the Mongols deliver the wool to the field shop keepers, the agents, who pile it up temporarily outside of their tents, then pack it into big specially made bags with their hands only, or by means of a very primitive contrivance, "the press," and transport it to Hailar in carts usually hauled by oxen.

Export Abroad

Prior to 1926 the bulk of wool—assorted, washed and press-packed at Hailar—was exported to America via Dairen-Kobe or Vladivostok-Egersheld. With the establishment here of U.S.S.R. buying and exporting organisations, about 65% of the wool was exported to Russia. But this year, the U.S.S.R. being closed in connection with the Sino-Russiau dispute, the wool again will be exported to America and Europe.

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A Sane Discussion of the Oriental-Exclusion Question in the United States

(*From the Japan Times*)

Seldom have Japanese-American problems been more frankly, sanely and thoroughly discussed as they were in an interview granted *The Japan Times* Saturday morning at the Imperial Hotel by Mr. Chester Rowell, noted American newspaper editor, politician and lecturer, who arrived at Yokohama Friday from San Francisco aboard the N.Y.K. liner *Shinyo Maru* to attend the forthcoming meeting of the Pan-Pacific institute at Kyoto.

In the United States, particularly in California, the Japanese question today is quiet. There is no change and, fortunately, no excitement, according to Mr. Rowell.

As for the irritating American exclusion law against the Japanese now that the storm clouds have passed and the peoples of the two countries have regained their composure, it has been found, the visitor declared, that the law has had one good effect. That is, it has made the situation for the Japanese in the United States much better.

Chinese Now Popular

"Fear on the part of our people was not of the Japanese in America but of the millions that we thought might come. In the old days when the American people were afraid of the migration of millions of Chinese to our shores, the Chinese in America were very unpopular. After the Chinese exclusion law was passed the Chinese began to be more popular. Now they are very popular.

"Similarly, after the passing of the Japanese exclusion law the same thing happened to the Japanese residing in California, and there is a generally better feeling between the Japanese and Americans in the States today than has ever been the case before.

"That, however, doesn't necessarily mean that the time has yet come when it will be useful to raise the question of changing any of the laws. At present the question is one of waiting and being patient," the visitor said.

Increase in Numbers

Asked whether, like the Chinese before them, the Japanese would gradually decrease in number as a result of the passing of the exclusion law, Mr. Rowell was emphatic in the belief that such would not be the case.

"The Chinese" he explained, "had no wives, at least not while they lived in California. The Japanese have. And, while the Chinese always remained a foreign people and lived in their own quarter apart, the Japanese have wives and families and while in the beginning they may live in their own quarter like the Chinese, as they grow more prosperous they prefer to be Americans and live like Americans. That makes the problem different."

Mr. Rowell is of the belief that the Japanese are able to become thoroughly American. This is especially so of the second generation.

The question, however, he said, is whether American prejudice will accept such American citizens as Americans even after the American-born Japanese who are by law full fledged American citizens, have done their full part in trying to assimilate and in living up to the standards set by the American people.

America's Prejudice

"The point is that American prejudice regards physical features as more important than spiritual or social qualities. The second generation of Europeans cannot be distinguished in appearance from the old American stock of eight or nine generations back. The second generation Japanese, on the other hand, although he may be just as American in everything else, is still different in appearance.

"It is perhaps hard for the Japanese to realize how important that fact seems to the provincial and untraveled American, but the fact is that it is so, and there is nothing to do but accept the question as it is."

Turning to the problem of the exclusion law and the possibilities of its being revised or thrown out by Congress, Mr. Rowell said:

"Congress is very conservative towards both European and Asiatic immigration at present. The only changes they have made in the law recently have been to make the quota system even more strict towards Europeans. While Congress is in that disposition towards Europe, it is hardly time to try to raise the questions with regard to Asia.

All Realize Position

"Of course, the members of the American Congress all realize that insofar as Japan is concerned, it is not a matter of being excluded from the United States, and that as far as that question is concerned the Japanese care not a hoot whether no Japanese are permitted to land in America, the problem to them being one merely of dignity, but the attitude of the Congress is this:

"We have always had one policy towards Europe and another towards Asia. The Japanese have been an exception to that rule. The exclusionists regard the exclusion law as merely including Japan with the rest of Asia. If there were to be any change now, it would have to be towards all Asiatic peoples at once. That makes the question a slow one to solve. Patience is needed at present and I am glad to see that this is the view that has been taken of the problem by the Japanese people and the Japanese government.

"In some fashion, whether by quota or by some other means, I feel confident that the American geovernment will recognize the dignity and self respect of Japan.

"As far as the practical side of the question is concerned, it is a well-known fact that there is no difference between Japan and the United States. Both agree that for the present there should be no mass migration to America as this would not be good for the immigrants themselves.

"That being the case, nothing is involved but the question of arranging the question on a basis compatible with the dignity of Japan and the great respect which America has always had for the Japanese Empire."

An American Criticism of America's Answer to China's Extrality Note

(*The Extrality Issue—from the Nation, Aug. 28*)

Refusing to surrender our extraterritorial rights in China, the administration has returned to the sweeping demands of the ill-fated extraterritoriality commission of 1926, which asked China to revise her judicial practice before the powers gave up their privileged position. In spite of China's troubled state we think that Secretary Stimson's flat refusal of Nanking's request to abolish extraterritoriality was unjustified. Surely a little compromise and negotiation would result in a plan for the protection of Americans in China without extraterritorial rights. Nanking would be delighted to make protective concessions to us; it is the principle of the thing that concerns Chinese pride most. If the nationalists carry out their threat to abolish extraterritoriality on January 1 regardless of the Powers, we shall be forced to accept with bad grace an action which could be brought about with more good-will and more satisfaction to our interests by voluntary cooperation. It should be said in behalf of Secretary Stimson's refusal that the Nanking government has done little in recent months to justify the faith of its friends or the belief that its powers should be extended. One by one many of its best leaders have dropped away, leaving Chiang Kai-shek and his military coterie in complete control. T. V. Soong, discouraged, resigned as finance minister but was persuaded to return to his post for a time. Hu Shih, leading intellectual of the nationalist movement, is attacking Chiang Kai-shek for jailing his political opponents. All things considered, these are dark days for the idealists who sought to build a new China through the Kuomintang.

"And He Hailed from Glasgow —"

The holiday spirit was admirably exemplified in the British Police Court yesterday when one George Williams, 38, unemployed, of no fixed abode and claiming to hail from Glasgow, hotly repudiated a charge of having assaulted Sgt. N. R. Parker in the Central Station detention cell shortly after midnight.

There were three police witnesses, Det. Sgts. Pryde and Glover, in addition to Sgt. Parker and all, according to Williams, gave false evidence. One officer, he alleged, kicked him in the stomach, another hit him across the head half a dozen times with a baton, and someone at the station took his pipe, tobacco and matches. "That is more than any German would do to a man", he added heatedly. The police stated they did not want to press the charge. Magistrate I. T. Morris imposed a fine of $20 with an alternative of 14 days' imprisonment. Williams had but six dollars in his possession when arrested and was last seen acompanying his police friends back to Central Station.

Sgt. Parker gave evidence of Williams being handed over by the French Police late the night before after being found drunk and disorderly in Frenchtown. He created a disturbance in the detention cell and when witness entered hit him in the ribs. There was a struggle for a bucket, with which Williams threatened all who came near him.

Det. Sgt. Pryde and Det. Sgt. Glover deposed to seeing Williams strike Sgt. Parker in the detention cell.—*The Shanghai Mercury. Sept, 18.*

Tong Shao-yi, Elder Statesman, To Visit President Hoover

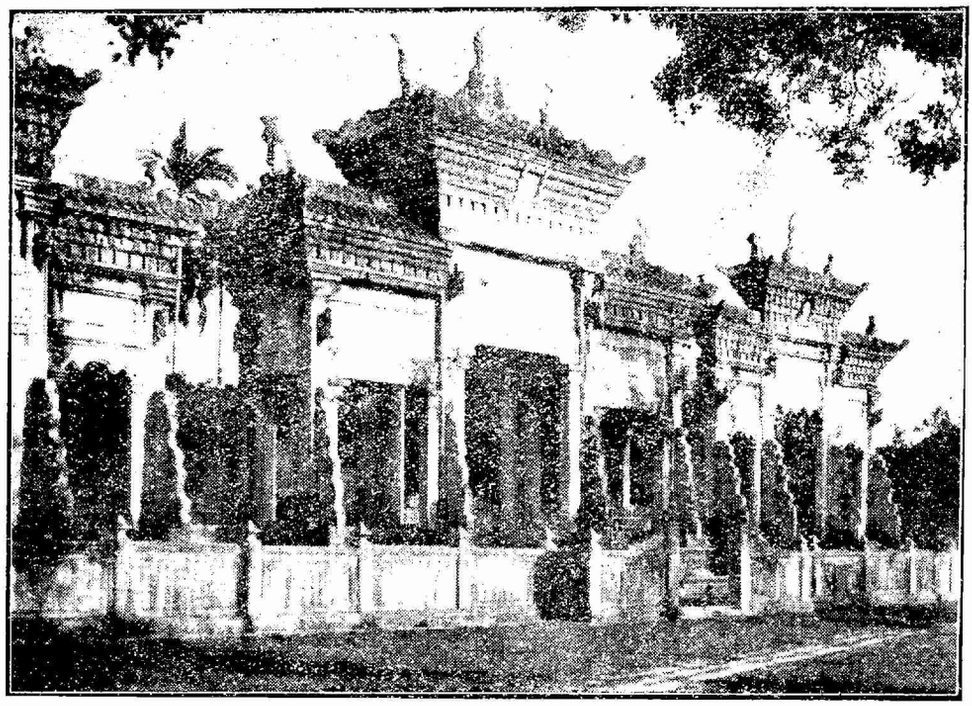
BY VICTOR KEEN

(Written for the New York Herald-Tribune)

Tong Shao-yi, one of the few Chinese now living who was an intimate friend of President Hoover when the latter was associated with the China Engineering and Mining Company in Tientsin nearly thirty years ago, is planning a visit to the White House.

"Not in an official capacity," Mr. Tong assured me when I called at his Shanghai residence to inquire about his trip, "but merely to shake hands with an old friend."

Mr. Tong, who is approaching his seventieth birthday, was manager of the government Peking Shanhaikan railways when Hoover came to China in 1898 as an engineer employed by the Chinese government. The railways manager also was closely identified with the China Engineering and Mining Company, operators of the Kailan mine, as the company was founded by his uncle, Tong King-sin, and the Tong family have always been among the largest shareholders in the enterprise. The Kailan mine today has an output of 6,000 tons daily and is one of the richest mining properties in the world.



Pavilion in Marble, near a group of beautiful temples in Chungshan District, Kwangtung, native country of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, late leader of the Kuomintang. It is the intention of the National Government to make Chungshan the first model hsien in South China, in commemoration of the virtues of Dr. Sun. Tang Shao-yi, veteran statesman of China, has been made administrator of this model district.

One of Mr. Tong's favorite stories about Hoover is the account of how the young engineer saved his life as well as the lives of nearly a thousand other Chinese during the Boxer Uprising. The Chinese statesman related to me in detail the account of what was probably Hoover's first experience in the relief work which was eventually to make him known throughout the world.

"As general manager of the Peking and Shanhaikwan railways," Mr. Tong explained to me, "I lived in Tientsin in the international settlement at that time. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover lived just across the road from our home.

"The Boxers were shelling the settlement with a powerful gun which they called the Empress Dowager. It threw a 750-pound shell and was being fired continuously. They called us southern Chinese half Boxers and we were in constant danger of our lives.

Shelling of House with 200 Occupants

"A shell from this gun struck my house and my wife was killed instantly. There were about 200 men, women and children in my home at that time seeking refuge and while quite a number were killed or injured, it has always been a wonder to me that so many survived. We were in a panic. My first thought was to seek safety in some other quarter. I carried the body of my wife on my back and led the way to the large cellars of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company which were about two blocks distant.

"Mr. Hoover rushed to my house at about the same time and at the risk of his life carried out a number of the dead and wounded. A day or two later my house caught fire and burned to the ground.

"Meantime about a thousand refugees had assembled in the cellar. Mr. Hoover promptly appeared and his first question was: 'Mr. Tong what can I do for you?' 'Get us some rice and food,' I replied.

"Mr. Hoover asked for a dozen strong men to follow him. The men were selected, four for water and eight for rice, and through the long hot day, Mr. Hoover led them to deserted shops, whose owners had fled, and gathered supplies for the penned-in refugees.

"Then I called Mr. Hoover's attention to the thousand or more Chinese in the cellars of the Bank of China. It was Mr. Hoover and Dr. Tenney who for 20 days, absolutely fearless in their humane mission, supplied the refugees at both places with food and water and probably saved their lives.

"It was a tense period filled with suspicions and accusations. Together with Mr. Chang Yen-mao, director general of the mining company, ten days after the siege, I was arrested on the charge of communicating with the Boxers by the Chinese authorities, after they had destroyed my home and killed my wife and daughter. For three days we were imprisoned in a coolie house in Butterfield and Swire's compound. It faced the west with a July sun beaming down on us and the situation reminded me of what I had read about the Black Hole of Calcutta

"Mr. Hoover, learned of our arrest, together with Dr. Tenney, afterward charge d'affaires of the commander of a British gunboat, and through their representations brought our release with apologies.

"For their humane efforts, Mr. Hoover and Dr. Tenney were under the imputation of some extremists that they were disloyal to the foreigners defending the settlement."

Service Repayed

Nearly thirty years later, Tong Shao-yi was in a position to be of service to Mr. Hoover during the past presidential campaign. During the campaign, Hoover's political opponents attempted to discredit the presidential candidate in connection with his relationship with the transactions of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company. Mr. Tong, in a statement given at Macao to B. W. Fleisher, Publisher of the *Japan Advertiser*, an American daily in Tokio, pointed out that Hoover severed his connections with the mine after its transfer to Belgian management and that during the subsequent litigation involving the terms of the transfer that Hoover was a witness not a defendant. This statement was published in newspapers throughout the United States during the closing months of the campaign. Hoover in appreciation, sent Mr. Tong a personal letter of thanks as well as a message at the time of his inauguration.

Mr. Hoover came to China in 1898 as an engineer for the Chinese government and following the withdrawal of the Chinese government to Suanfu during the Boxer Uprising in 1900, the young engineer was offered the position of consulting engineer with the China Engineering and Mining Company.

At that time the shareholders included four groups, combined Chinese and German interests, two separate British factions, and a Belgian group.

Following the Boxer Uprising various properties of the company were seized by the armies of Russia, Japan, Germany and Great Britain. It was only due to the action of Mr. Hoover, Mr. Tong declared, that the Chinese did not lose control of the company. Hoover then went to London to reorganize the company. Following the reorganization the Chinese demanded that they be represented on the board and that Mr. Chang Yen-mao continue as director general. A memorandum to this effect was drawn up and signed in February 1901. Hoover was made general manager.

Later, Mr. Tong explained, the Belgian shareholders obtained control of the company and Mr. Hoover severed his connections with it and returned to the United States.

"Subsequently," the Chinese went on to say, "the Belgian group failed to abide by the terms of the memorandum. A suit was instituted in British court in England against the company in 1905. Mr. Hoover was not a defendant but was called as a witness and it was largely on his testimony that the validity of the memorandum was established and the Chinese won their suit and Mr. Chang Yen-mao was reinstated as director general.

"In the 18 months Mr. Hoover was associated with the property, he transformed it from one that had been financially unsuccessful to a highly profitable enterprise which has continued to pay handsomely ever since."

Mr. Tong stated that according to his recollections, Mr. Hoover, though but a young man of 24 or 25, received a salary of $20,000 (gold) a year.

Salary of $20,000 Gold a Year

Mr. Tong's first visit to the United States was fifty-five years ago when he was a boy of 15 years. He remained six years, studying in Springfield, Massachusetts, and subsequently at Hartford, Connecticut.

"I shall always remember four great Americans whom it was my good fortune to meet during my early years in the United States," Mr. Tong mused, when I questioned him about his first impressions of America and Americans. The four Americans who so profoundly impressed Tong more than a half century ago were Horace Greeley, Ben Butler, Henry Ward Beecher and General Grant.

"I met Greeley in Springfield, I think it was in 1875," Tong recalled. "He impressed me as a grand old man. He must have been about seventy years old. I met Ben Butler at about the same time."

Later, Tong moved to Hartford where he lived with a William Smith who was a well-known breeder of race horses. "He used to give me 'pony' lessons," Tong confided. "Not about horses, but you know what I mean—lessons out of school—pony lessons we used to call them."

It was at Mr. Smith's home that Tong had the good fortune to meet General Grant. "It was in 1877 or 78," Mr. Tong recollected, "and he was no longer president. I remember that he was particularly interested in Mr. Smith's horses. He owned a stallion that had won the stallion's race at Philadelphia and he kept a special two-story stable just for this animal. He used to have him lifted up to the second story with a rope and pulleys at night.

"Grant asked Mr. Smith if he would take a hundred thousand dollars for the stallion. Smith replied that he couldn't even touch his tail for that sum.

"Grant had a kind face, but he impressed me as being a staunch soldier. His conversation was always terse and to the point."

The fourth great American whom Mr. Tong met during his stay in the United States was Henry Ward Beecher. Tong confessed that he had always disliked attending church services, but declared that during his years in the United States he never missed an opportunity to hear Beecher preach.

"He was the sort that when he finished you wished the sermon had been an hour longer," the Chinese added.

A Long Official Record

To meet Mr. Tong in his home, to have him show you—with just the hint of a sparkle of pride in his still keen eyes—his priceless collection of Chinese porcelains, he seems a kindly young-old man, untouched by the cataclysmic changes of revolution and counter-revolution that have molded and remolded China's political fabric during the past 18 years. But he has served his country in an official capacity under the Manchus, he was selected as China's first premier under the republic and he is today, despite his years, chairman of the model district of Chungsan.

During his early years in the United States, the Chinese statesman obtained a fluent command of the English language. He speaks without the trace of an accent. After his six years training in America, he returned to China and almost immediately entered public life. He was sent to Korea in the custom's service in 1881 when that country was under Russian control. He served 16 years in Korea, eventually being made consul general.

In 1898, he became manager of the Peking-Shanghaikwan railways. Following the Boxer Uprising he was appointed to the office of Toa-tai of Tientsin which combines the functions of mayor and superintendent of customs.

Tong's model district includes the Portuguese city of Macao which probably numbers among its leading industries gambling and traffic in opium. Tong, who has been a staunch supporter of the Anti-opium movement, has hopes of accomplishing reforms in Macao.

"I have approached the Governor of Macao, on the subject," he stated, "and he has assured me of his co-operation."

No visit to Mr. Tong's home is complete without an inspection of his Chinese porcelains. There is no private collection in the world to compare with it and two of his choicest pieces cannot be duplicated in any existing collection, public or private. One, a 15-inch vase of the shade known as palm green, dates back nearly three hundred years to the Kaien Lung period. The color and texture of the porcelain is almost an exact approximation of jade. The other piece, a smaller vase made during the Kang Hsi period, the first of the Manchus, is the shade of lapis lazuli.

While inspecting Mr. Tong's porcelains, a large bronze urn caught my attention and on closer examination I discovered that the piece contained an inscription stating that it had been presented to Mr. Tong by Kitchener. Mr. Tong had occasion to meet Kitchener for the first time when he helped negotiate the British-Tibetan treaty of 1905. Kitchener was then commander-in-chief of the British forces in India and Lord Curzon was viceroy. Subsequently Tong and Kitchener became close friends.

"He was a man of good temperment and character," Tong said in describing the celebrated British military officer.

Tong Shao-yi spends a portion of his time in Shanghai and lives a part of each year in his country home in Macao. He has not fixed the date for his departure to the United States but expects to leave some time during the next few months. He will visit various friends while in America, but the chief purpose of his trip is to renew his acquaintance with President Hoover.

Turkey Restricts Alien Labor

The professional and commercial opportunities for foreigners living in Turkey have been becoming fewer ever since the Angora regime started the policy of Turkey for the Turks. Now a new bill has been put before the Assembly, and will be discussed early next session, under which a whole category of professions and trades in which many foreigners are at present employed will be cut away from them. Those who are already practising them will have to give up and get out within six months of the publication of the law.

It is difficult to see the logic in the list of these occupations which are to be forbidden. Some belong to the higher scientific side of the national life; such as the professions of doctor, dentist, chemist, and midwife. In this domain the Turks have always been very sensitive and determined to maintain that their medical faculty is as good as that in any country.

The proposition is doubtful to anyone not a Turk, and though there are a number of fairly up-to-date specialists in some of the large towns, the general level is low. Nevertheless foreigners are to be forbidden to practise.

But the bill after vetoing the professions of merchant, navy captain, advocate, and newspaper director, goes on to enumerate some twenty occupations of a minor type, such as those of concierge of a flat, shoeblack, coachman, guide, interpreter, porter, pedlar, as well as such skilled occupations as those of chauffeur, stockbroker, and organiser of exhibitions.

Behind some of those apparently unnecessary vetoes there is no doubt that the main influence is suspicion of the foreigner. A concierge of a flat, for example, can easily become an instrument for protecting secret meetings of plotters. Guides and interpreters have for so long been accustomed to show off Constantinople from the Greek Byzantine angle, with all sorts of derogatory remarks about the Turks, that it is very natural that the Turks should now wish to tell tourists their side of the story of their country.

The other occupations which are enumerated by the bill have apparently been selected because the number of foreigners already engaged in them is considered to be excessive and to be thrusting Turks out of a legitimate livelihood.—*From the Manchester Guardian.*

The "Free State" of Shanghai

BY WOLFGANG SORGE

(From the Berliner Lomalanzeiger)

SHANGHAI'S dictator, the American Fessenden, who for several months has been Director-General of the Settlement and as such master of administration, has already gone on leave to America.

It is nothing uncommon that an old China-hand begins his office with home-leave and therefore quite feasible that a much fatigued lawyer like Mr. Fessenden who suddenly gets an honorable position with a monthly salary of three thousand dollars, falls homesick. But the dictator has given as his reason for going on furlough that he must visit his old and sick mother, and this means very much in China.

The Chinese who is in need of leave always will give as his reason for going that his wife is dying. If, however, the leave is a little more important, then the life of a sister is in danger: and if the mission very important, then, without fail, the mother will fall ill. The Chinese thought of the good Marshal Yen Hsi-shan, whose sick mother or wife always comes to the front in his political moves. Therefore, the well paid home leave of Mr. Fessenden causes much political speculation among the Chinese.

The Association of Shanghai Merchants, the most important economical association of Shanghai, shortly before the waving of handkerchief's through its delegate, transmitted to Mr. Fessenden the following peculiar farewell speech:—

"We are deeply touched", said Mr. Chien, "that you must, on account of your sick mother, travel to your homeland to fulfill a filial duty which we Chinese regard so highly.

"When in America, please consider, that on account of your limited knowledge of the language and your limited contact with Chinese, the true state of affairs in China has in many ways not presented itself to you.

"We trust therefore, that you prudently will say nothing about your impressions of our country."

There are a thousand rumours current in Shanghai that Fessenden, the paid employee of British supremacy in the Settlement, will talk much about China and thereby try to further the imperialitsic policy.

A Rare Financial Surplus

Since Mr. Fessenden is Director-General of the Settlement a very rare activity has developed. The Administration of the International Settlement of a sudden swims in money. The settlement has sold its Electricity Plant and after paying all debentures still has thirty million dollars in its cash box. This is now being spent for "defense purposes".

The block-houses which the British troops built two years ago, are now—on the eve of the departure of the British Defence Corps—taken over by the Settlement Administration and are being further developed and extended.

Furthermore, a regular line of defence along the whole border between the Settlement and the Chinese City is laid out, and iron gates, which are closed by hydraulic pressure, and which at any moment will stop all communication, are being erected. (Since removed—Ed.)

This in spite of perfect peace and harmony for over a year between foreigners and Chinese!

And further, the Shanghai Settlement begins, for the time being with some secrecy, to create its "own army", a mercenary army instead of the hitherto Volunteer Corps. The Shanghai Volunteer Corps which consists of subjects of those nations which enjoy extraterritoriality in China—for others belonging to the Corps would go violate Chinese laws—two years ago when there was need for men, gained no special laurels. On the borders of the Settlement one did saw few Volunteer Uniforms. This task was left without envy to the British troops, the Volunteer Corps parading in the inner and well protected part of the city.

Now, there is being formed a corps of professional soldiers of Russian refugees, men who, out of need, accept any employment for thirty dollars a month with pleasure. And these Siberian peasants who up till now roamed the streets as beggars or as paramours of Russian dancing girls, or rendered the highways beyond the borders unsafe, form in their khaki uniforms very neat appearing troops.

At first 250 men were drilled, principally by British officers. These 250 men will serve as a nucleus for the new enlistments.

All this is not openly discussed, but is, however, not denied. There are very reasonable and good causes why the Shanghai foreigners should take their protection in hand. The British troops will disappear by-and-by. That MacDonald will definitely cause the withdrawal of all British troops is surmised in many places here, and therefore a substitute must be created. The fear that Shanghai may be defenceless is enough to justify its formation of a Russian mercenary corps.

Imperialist Activity

But it seems that with military power also "Imperialism" in many circles of the foreign colony begins to show active signs.

The strong fortifying of the Settlement and the creation of its own mercenary corps was suggested by the newly founded propaganda bureau of the Shanghai diehards.

But this propaganda bureau has put up a much bigger program for the use of this military force later on. Also, for this important reason, just as uncertain as the military protection by the powers is the political protection. For three years one has talked in Europe and America without cessation about the abolition of extraterritoriality of the foreigners in China, as order prevails in China.

And although one does not know whether the promises will be kept, several powers such as Italy, Spain, Belgium and others have proposed the first of January as the date for abolition.

The opinion of the world is inclined to believe is a consolidation of China—which seems full of worries for the local foreigners. With a MacDonald Government the British are no longer so sure of their predominating position. For the British out here extraterritoriality does not depend upon the disorder and unsafety in the country itself. All their economical predominance depends upon their prerogatives.

In a free struggle for competition with the Chinese,—a position we Germans are in now—the British position in Shanghai would soon sink to relative unimportance.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank

There are the interests of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, this central point of British influence in China. She grew with the money which Chinese politicians brought to her for safekeeping, and even today her money power rests upon Chinese capital, which to avoid justified seizure by the native authorities, is kept by her for safety.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank under Chinese law would, bared of Chinese deposits, at once be thrown off its pedestal.

It is the same with the other British affairs in China which are not based upon the import business but on local invested and earned capital, all their enterprises being based upon the fact that they are under their own jurisdiction.

Consequently the Die-hard Bureau proposes in case of loss of extraterritoriality use of the newly created military force: A pronunciamiento for the success of which one had better call General Zeligawaski or the Poet d'Annunzio.

Rumors are that while the Russian Guard marches to the borders, the Municipal Council of the Settlement will proclaim the Free City of Shanghai, and as Zeligawski revolted against Warsaw and d'Annunzio against Rome, the dictator shall inform the foreign Consuls who are representing the foreign rights in Shanghai, that they are dismissed and that the Settlement will take its fate in its own hands.

The Powers, one says, put before an accomplished fact, will not let the revolters fall, and soon the world will recognize that the Free City of Shanghai is created.

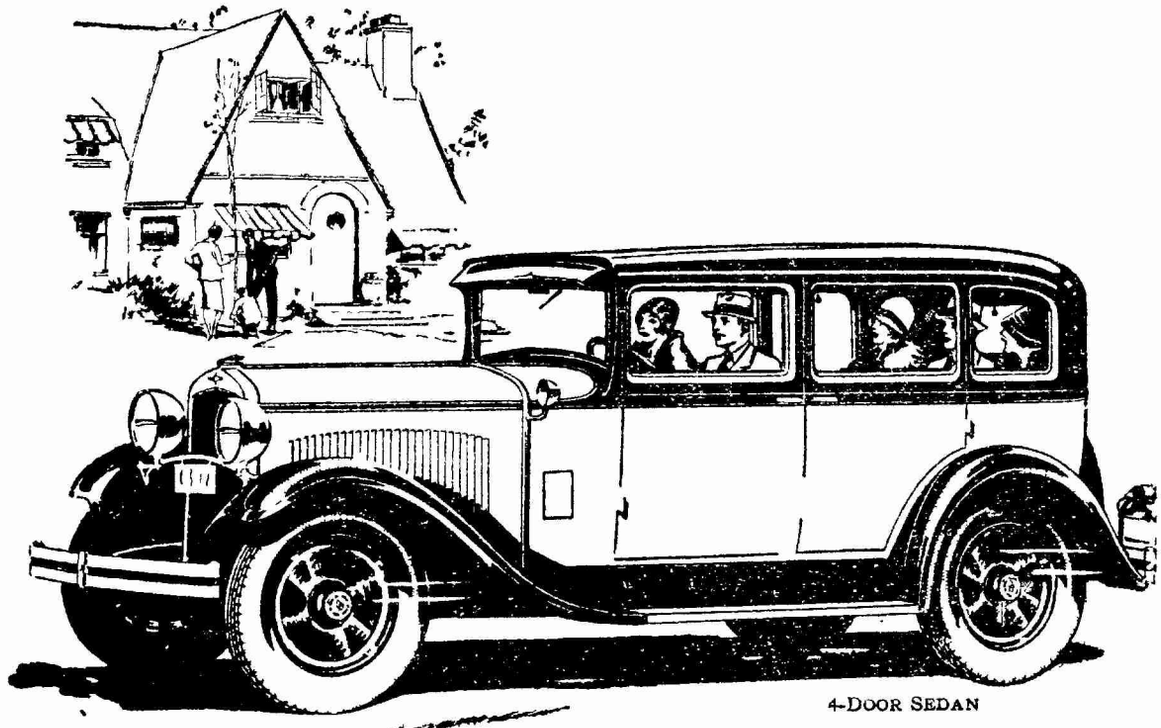
When Shanghai is a Free City the Foreigner here, contrary to other foreigners in the interior, will think that all concessions in outports can be relinquished. From the point central in the Free City everything can be directed. This would be the concession offered to the Chinese, and that the latter would accept this is not out of the question.

All those that have their account with the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, and one hears the Kuomintang itself is among them, regard the disappearance of extraterritoriality with one eye crying and the other laughing.

The Free City of Shanghai, as long as the Chinese can control the Mixed Court, is no loss of face for the present regime and, after all, the Free City will not live forever, and China will still remain the middle Kingdom. To propagate the Free City of Shanghai, it is believed, Director Fessenden, travels to his sick mother in America.—Translated by W. K. S.

Medical Director of League to Come to China

China's request for cooperation with the League of Nations Health organization was discussed by the League Council Sept. 19 and announcement was made that the Medical Director of the League would come to China, reaching Nanking in November, to consider on the spot a scheme of cooperation and China's proposal in regard to public health at ports and maritime quarantine. A plan of cooperation will be prepared with the help of Chinese authorities, according to the *Reuter* report of the announcement, submitted to the Health Committee and subsequently to the Council, when the mission returns to Europe.



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Another Outrage Charged Against British Soldiers in Hongkong

BY "LIGHTHOUSE"

Charges of a most grave nature were alleged against two British soldiers, Thomas McEwen and Harry Shea, privates of the 2nd. Battalion The King's Own Scottish Borderers, on their appearance at the Central Magistracy of Hongkong Police Court on September 2nd., when the prosecution in outlining the case stated that the defendants apparently thinking that they were visiting a brothel made a brutal attack on a respectable old Chinese woman outside No 3 Shelley Street on August 30th near mid-night, as the result of which she was knocked unconscious receiving a sprained ankle and injuries of a serious nature in her head. The woman. 60 years old, was sitting outside her house in the company of a number of young girls. The prosecution stated that as both soldiers approached the house, the young girls became frightened and ran away. The old woman, too feeble to follow the example of the girls, was seized, assaulted, and knocked unconscious. The soldiers also are said to have assaulted a young Chinese who, it is alleged, endeavoured to intercede on her behalf. When she was taken to the Hospital it was found by the doctor that the old woman received a great shock, apart from her injuries on the head, and was in danger of death. The district where the brutal attack was made is in an exclusively Chinese quarter and all the people whom the soldiers are said to have assaulted were perfectly respectable citizens. Both defendents pleaded not guilty and after the hearing the Magistrate adjourned the case for one week. It is noteworthy that the above affair resembles, in its main features, an ugly incident which occurred only about ten days ago, at Glenealy in Hongkong, when two soldiers made an unprovoked assault on a Chinese young man, who received serious injuries necessitating his removal to the Government Civil Hospital.

$5,000,000 for New Water Works

The budget estimates of Hongkong for 1930 have jnst been published and it is particularly good news to the Chinese populace, who suffered unprecedented hardships and severe water restrictions during the past two years on account of the recent drought, to learn that the Government eventually has consented to spend some $5,000,000 for the development of the Shing Mun water works and construction of a new reservoir in Aberdeen, in Hongkong Both schemes, contemplated many years ago, have been most regrettably delayed in some stages and it is anticipated that with the completion of the Shing Mun scheme, water famine, and such emergency measures as the transporting of water from remote places like Manila and Shanghai to Hongkong will become things of the past. During the recent water crisis 14,647,776 gallons of water were transported into the British Colony from Shanghai, Kwangtung and Manila and the sum expended amounted to $187,147, this figure covering the hiring of lighters and steamers for the transportation and the construction of brick and steel tanks for the storage of water from West River and Shanghai.

Apart from the large sums spent on water schemes, the budget provides about two lakhs of dollars for Air Service to give Hongkong some modern transport. The two lakhs will include the intended financial support for the proposed formation of a Seaplane Flying Club. Other items for the development of communications include $120,708 for wireless telegraph service and this shows the Government's desire to keep pace with time anent to her Radio developments. The total provision for all expenditures involves the sum of $22,031.479.

Bandits at Fanling

The peaceful countryside of Fanling, in the British controlled New Territories opposite Hongkong Island, was thrown into a state of pandemonium and widest confusion on the early morning of September 3rd. when an armed gang of bandits with revolvers, pistols and torch lights openly raided the village. The daring character of such raids is almost unknown to the crime history of Hongkong, despite the fact that such armed raids and kidnappings are comparatively common in Shanghai and other parts of China. The villagers were quick to receive alarms of the attack and from the village watch-house Verey lights, the agreed signal in a case of such emergency, were sent up to attract the attention of the distant British Police headquarters and soldiers, while a frantic tattoo was beaten on the communal drum. Alarmed by such activity, the bandits, instead of going through a house-to-house search, concentrated their attention on the most wealthy family in the village, the home of Mr. Tang Kwan-leung, a rich Chinese merchant, late of Peru, who resided with his Peruvian wife, named Franciscia Chen Tang, and a family of over twenty members. The brother of Mr. Tang, who attempted to resist by firing at the bandits with revolvers, was murdered. Before they departed with the valuable booty consisting of jewellery and bank notes, the bandits kidnapped the 16 year old son of Mr. Tang and the gardener of the house. The latter was subsequently released, when the outlaws discovered his humble identity. The merchant is well known in Hongkong and is manager to a number of Chinese import and export firms.

An English Language Association

Aiming to foster and develop the study of the English language and to afford opportunities for friendly intercourse to members of every nation and co-operation amongst all who love the English literature and language, and desire to spread a knowledge of them, a number of professors, writers, teachers, and journalists in Hongkong have suggested the formation of a branch of the English Association, which have branches already in Chicago, New Zealand, South Africa, Australia, Ceylon and other places in Asia. The English Association is said to be a literary and linguistic society and might be termed as a international society. It welcomes members of every race and nation who have a sufficient knowledge of the English language to be interested in the reading and discussion of English literature, or in ideas about the English language. Members of the Hongkong branch will hold their first constituent meeting on Sept.30, to resolve into an association and to elect an Executive Committee. The Hongkong Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi, has accepted the Presidency, and Professor Simpson of the Hongkong University has undertaken the Secretaryship.

New Hongkong-Canton Telephone Line

Following protracted negotiations a million dollar contract was signed on August 31st. between the Canton Municipal Government and the China Electric Company of Hongkong for the laying down of a long-distance 113 miles underground telephone line connecting Canton and Hongkong. The whole line, which runs near the Canton-Kowloon Railway line, is a 10 quadded cable and contains 30 circuits and will be ready for use within one year's time. Made in England under American patent, the armoured cable will be the first of its kind in the Far East and perhaps in the whole of Asia. It is significant that the Guaranty Trust Co. and other big banking institutions in the United States of America are backing the China Electric Company which has succeeded in securing the contract.

The China Electric Company was also responsible for the installation of the automatic telephone system in Canton City on behalf of the Canton Municipality and since its inauguration on August 25th. the Company has been the recipient of many congratulations. Under the able direction of its new Mayor, Mr. Lin Wan-kai, the Canton Municipality has made rapid progress in the installalion of automatic telephones, street motor buses, water supply, road construction and other public utilities. It is understood that for the road building alone the Municipal authorities have assigned over two million dollars to carry out its gigantic project for the coming year, while it is expected that not before long Canton will have the facility of tram car communications in many parts of the city.

Hongkong, Sept. 20

Nick Char Released

W. Y. Char, American-Chinese attorney associated with H. D. Rodger's legal firm, was released September 20 from the District Court prison where he has been held for over two months. Char was arrested in June, 1927, following a baseball game in which he participated and which ended in a fight between some of the baseball players and football players on the Pioneer Field. Char was accused of having struck a man on the head with a baseball bat in the course of the fight, causing fracture of the skull. He was charged with assault in the Provisional Court and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. By appealing to the U. S. Consul on the grounds that, although his parents were Cantonese, he is an American citizen because of having been born in Honolulu, he secured his release. However, the question of his nationality remained unsettled. A few months ago he was called into Chinese territory to see the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and while there was seized and imprisoned to serve the term imposed by the Provisional Court. Through the efforts of the United States authorities he has been released betore the expiration of the three months' term. The question of his nationality is still in dispute. It is reported that during his imprisonment the District Court awarded damages of $70,000 and $3,000 for medical expenses to the man injured in the fight in 1927.

Three Injured in Crash

Two ricshaw coolies and a street cleaner were injured, probably fatally, as a result of a crash between two ricshaws and an automobile on Chiaotung Road at 3:30 p.m. September 19. The car, which is the property of Chinan University, was being driven at a high rate of speed by its chauffeur, Sun Chi, and crashed into the ricshaws without warning. Sun was arrested by the Chapei Police, and the injured men were taken to a hospital.

"Remington"

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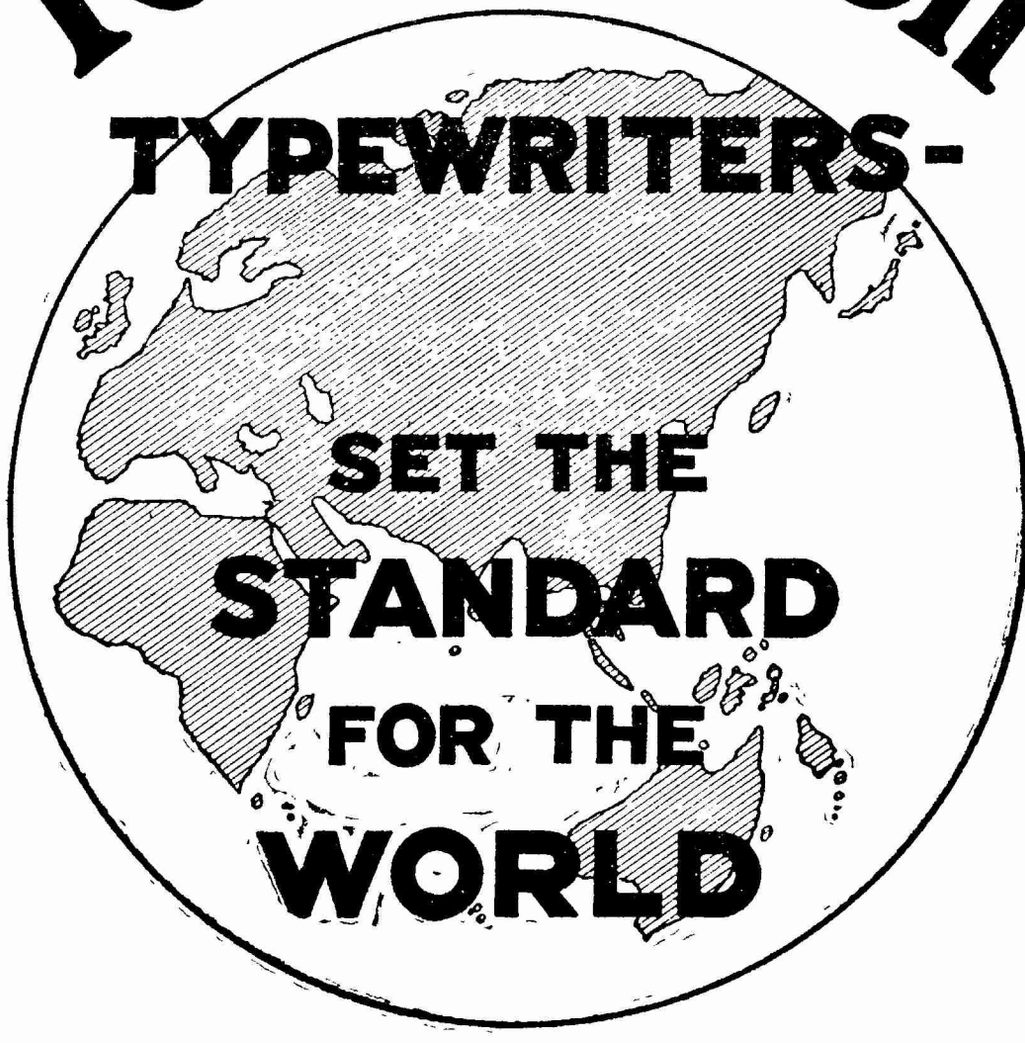

AGENTS THROUGHOUT CHINA

50-207

Opening of Yenching University

The Yenching University at Haitien, Peiping West, formerly known as the Peking University, formally resumed its work, for its 12th session, with an opening convocation on September 16 in the auditorium of Bashford Hall, the administration building.

Yenching, recognized and chartered by the Government at Peking ever since its union with other institutions, has also recently succeeded in complying with the regulations of the Ministry of Education in Nanking for registration and with this session's opening, it has a Chinese chancellor in full charge for the first time. Mr. Wu Lei Chuan, a member of the Hanlin Academy under the old educational system, and until very recently a vice-minister of education in Nanking, is now the chancellor. Mr. Wu was for some years a professor in Chinese and for a time the vice-president of Yenching University.

Registration during the first three days of the opening admitted nearly 650 students, about one-third being girls. A large number of the 230 or more new students have come from outside provinces, including Kwangtung, Hunan, Chekiang, Anhwei, Fukien, Kiangsi, Honan, Yunnan, Fengtien, Shantung, Heilungkiang, Szechuan, Kirin, Shansi, Hupeh, Kiangsi and others. Of course, Hopeh, local province, always contributes many students, but its number does not exceed that of Kwangtung. America, Korea, and Russia are represented. Many classes in Yenching have English as their medium of instruction, and are able to entertain students from other countries as well as from other provinces in China.

Through arrangement with American friends, Princeton, Harvard, and the Missouri State Universities have formed regular connections with Yenching for either exchange of fellowship or professors. Several American students and professors are now in Yenching under this arrangement.

Through the leadership of Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, president of Yenching, and with the goodwill of the Chinese people in the North and through generous gifts of Americans and others abroad, Yenching University has now a campus with Chinese buildings, equipped and heated with modern conveniences, several miles north-west of Peiping (Peking).

The several days between September 27 and October 1, 1929, will be given to a formal opening of the establishments in the new site of Yenching at Haitien, and during these few days, the members of the faculty and the student body will co-operate with the board of managers of the university in the entertainment of visitors coming from several cities in America as well as China. The programme, aside from the dedication ceremony connected with the opening of the more important schools and buildings, will include lectures by scholars in China and from abroad.

Yenching University proper is now composed of the School of Religion, the College of Arts and Sciences, and preparatory schools for medicine and nursing to be studied in the Peking Union Medical College. Courses offered in the university include Agriculture, Biology, Chemistry, Chinese, Economics, Education, English, European Languages, Geology, History, Home Economics, Mathematics and Astronomy, Music, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, Sociology and Social Work.

For the first time a department of journalism in which a student may study a major subject towards graduation and for a professional certificate has been opened in Yenching this year, and so far more than 20 students have applied for subjects which they intend to offer as their major study for graduation, aside from the many taking one or more subjects in journalism or advertising. Only students having satisfactorily completed two years of university work are admitted to the department as a regular candidate for the professional certificate.

Among the noted visitors to Yenching several days ago was Dr. Fong Sec, formerly editor-in-chief of the Commercial Press of Shanghai. He was received by President J. Leighton Stuart of Yenching University and other officers. Miss Flora Fong, one of Dr. Fong's daughters, is attending Yenching for the first time, having been transferred from Shanghai College.

Many officers from religious institutions in China have come this year to take short courses in the School of Religion of Yenching University, and among the students are a number of teachers and secretaries of schools and Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations in Canton and Hongkong.

H. W.

Peiping, September 17, 1929.

SUBSIDIES AND SUCH

The following letter from a person signing himself as E. N. Kung, was received by the *Review* several weeks ago. A reply, as printed below, was made to "Mr. Kung," to the address given in his communication. It was returned, "unknown." No such name appears on our subscription lists, and although we have endeavored to locate the alleged "Mr. Kung" through other channels, our efforts have met with failure. Naturally we conclude that the letter was written under an assumed name. Ordinarily the *Review* disregards any communcations that reach us from anonymous sources, as do most journals, feeling that a person who is afraid to sign his name to what he writes is obviously uncertain of his statements. In this case, however, of which we are making an exception, we feel that the accusation of the *Review's* being subsidized is of so serious a nature that it deserves to be vigorously branded as an absolute falsehood, else this individual may use our silence as the basis for further spreading damaging propaganda against this publication.—Ed.

Shanghai, August 14, 1929

The Editor, The China Weekly Review.
Dear sir:

Please note enclosed clipping which a friend sent me from the *Weekly Chronicle* of Japan. Your magazine has had a great reputation for trying to print the truth about Chinese affairs and is generally considered most progressive.

I think that if the fact is true, as stated in the article, that the Chinese Government's case against the Soviet Union is based on White Russian documents, forged by them certainly to somebody's order, your magazine should state so. If this is not so you should expose the falsity of the claim. Why do you remain silent? Certainly I, for one—and I believe there are thousands of other educated Chinese—do not want my Government to get into the horrors of a modern war on the basis of false documents. A friend of mine with whom I talked over the matter said you were getting a subsidy from Chiang Kai-shih and that this was the reason for your silence. I do not believe such a charge but still it is strange you have never even mentioned this matter.

Trusting that you will discuss this question and give an authoritative reply,

I remain,
Yours for the *China Weekly Review*
E. N. Kung
(Chinese Y. M. C. A.)

(The clipping referred to follows)

The *China Weekly Review* of the 27th ult. published a photograph of one of the documents seized by the Chinese authorities in the Soviet Consulate at Harbin. It is artistically burnt round the edges to show how great was the desire to destroy it, and the text deals with preparations to inaugurate the Red terror. Its only blemish is that it is in the old spelling discarded by the revolutionists eleven years ago. Why it should linger on in the Far East while it has been abandoned in Russia is mysterious. It is usually the Whites who patriotically keep to the old spelling.

August 16, 1929

Mr. En Kung,
Chinese Y. M. C. A.
Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

Dear Mr. Kung:

This is in response to your letter of August 14th addressed to the Editor of the *Review*. Mr. Powell is at present in Manchuria and I am acting in his capacity.

I have read the item clipped from the *Japan Chronicle* which you attached to your letter, and I understand how you may have misinterpreted the tone of it. The item merely comments upon information contained in the caption under the photograph of the Russian document reproduced in the *Review* for July 27th. If you will refer to that copy of the *Review* you will see that we pointed out the fact that the spelling used in the document was that which had been discarded by Russia eleven years ago.

If you, or any other Chinese, or Japanese, or Englishman, or anyone else, can produce satisfactory evidence that the documents offered in "China's Case Against the Soviet" were forged, be assured that we would be quick to place such information before our readers. For our own part we have been unable to secure such evidence, and even if we believed what you imply to be true—that the documents are fabrications—we of course could not simply on the strength of your opinion, or our own, undertake so grave a charge as to accuse the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of forgery. You will note that in presenting these documents of communistic propaganda, we have not offered them, as have some Chinese papers and foreign journals here, as definite evidence of Soviet treachery,

but as information given out by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. You will also note that we declined to make any editorial comment on these disclosures.

It is inevitable that any foreign paper that adopts a liberal and sympathetic attitude in discussing the vicissitudes of Chinese politics will be accused of accepting subsidy from this or that government official. I can assure you, for your personal satisfaction, that the *Review* receives no subsidy from Chairman Chiang Kai-shek, nor would we take money from any man or any party and make of the *Review* an instrument through which false reports are disseminated.

I am prepared to tender my resignation at once if I can be shown that such a charge against the *Review* has any foundation. I assure you I believe that so long as J. B. Powell is editor and publisher, the *Review* will remain, as it has been in the past, an American journal striving for the American spirit of fair-play, in a distinctly un-American community; and devoted to a liberal, sympathetic policy of assisting the Chinese in their legitimate aspirations for the development of their country.

Very truly yours,
Edgar Snow
Acting Editor

Launching of Minchuan Occasions Demonstrations

The launching of the newly-built gunboat, *Minchuan*, on Saturday afternoon, September 21, occasioned three demonstrations against the naval policy of the Nationalist Government. The demonstrations, which took place on Friday night and Saturday morning, were conducted by the League of Youthful Communists of Kiangsu The party, which is said to have been organized about a year ago, is predominantly a party of opposition to the Nanking government. It maintains that Chinese men-of-war are instruments for the support of imperialists and Chinese capitalists. Of the three incidents which occurred in connection with the launching of the *Minchuan*, the most serious occurred on Saturday morning on the French Bund and the Boulevard des deux Republiques. Between 200 and 300 persons are estimated to have participated in demonstration, marching down the Boulevard des deux Republiques shouting against the launching, and distributing anti-Chiang Kai-shek, anti-Nationalist pamphlets. The windows of seven tram cars were broken. Police reserves were called out from the Central Station and dispersed the crowd by firing into the air. Three persons were arrested and brought up for trial in the French Mixed Court on Monday.

The *Minchuan* was launched at Kiangnan Docks Saturday afternoon with Mrs. Ho Ying-shing, wife of the President of the Central Military Academy breaking the ritualistic bottle of champagne on the vessel's bow. During the launching, seaplanes piloted by Captain Lim On and A. Haensel, instructor in aviation to the Chinese Navy, circled overhead dropping leaflets printed on red paper. A number of government officials spoke, emphasizing the importance of a strong navy for China. Officers of the British and Japanese navies were guests of the Chinese naval officers for the event.

Investigation of Far Eastern Market for California Products

The United States Department of Commerce is undertaking an investigation in cooperation with the University of California as to the opportunities for the expansion of Far Eastern markets for California fruits and fruit products, in connection with which Professor A. B. Crocheron, accompanied by Mr. W. J. Norton and Mr. Paul Windren, arrived in Shanghai last night direct from Peiping following investigations conducted in Japan, Manchuria and North China. Professor Crocheron will remain in Shanghai for a period of two weeks or more to conduct investigations in Shanghai and the immediate vicinity.

Since 1920 there has been a large expansion in the planting of fruits in California. Peaches have increased 50%, pears 50%, plums 46%, grapes 71%, figs 156%, and others in similar proportions. Under these conditions there is great interest in California in the possibility of increasing the exports of these fruits, since both the growers and the trade are suffering under the consequent price decline and doubt the ability of the American market to absorb the large increase in production at reasonable prices. The total fruit area in California has increased by 573,000 acres.

Professor Crocheron and his assistants will remain in Shanghai for a period of about two weeks to conduct an investigation in this vicinity following which his party will leave for an extensive tour which will take them to Hongkong, Canton, Manila, Saigon, Bangkok, Penang, Singapore, Batavia, Sourabaya, Rangoon, Calcutta and Northern India. The investigation has been approved and sponsored by a large number of trade organizations in California as well as by the larger civic organizations.

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Through tickets are issued and passengers' baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peiping-Mukden Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peiping-Hankow Railway and with the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager

Peiping-Mukden Railway

Head Office

TIENTSIN

An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

50-209

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Jen, the Uniting Word

The Talisman of Kubla Khan, by Mrs. Alfred Wingate. Robert M. McBride & Co., New York, 284 pp., Gold $2.50.

This is largely a rewrite of Yule's "Travels of Marco Polo," and a few books on Mongol history. But it is, on the whole, very well done. History and fiction, imagination and a poetic instinct have combined to guide the author's writing along lines of sure interest and occasional traces of real genius.

Around the word *Jen*, used to represent the ultimate understanding, which Mrs. Wingate calls "the right relationship of man to his fellows," she weaves her semi-biographical, semi-historical novel. There is love, passion, sex, pageantry, war—most of the essentials of a good old fashioned thrilling story are present. And yet only infrequently does one have the feeling that it is unauthentic. It has been written with a skill, a deftness that marks it as the product of a polished author—or authoress, have it as you will. We suspect that Mrs. Wingate would prefer the latter appellation, inasmuch as she has chosen to advertise her matrimonial affilations in signing her work as she does.

But more of this word *Jen*, the possession of which moral principle Mrs. Wingate attempts to attribute to Kubilai, the splendid, as well as to Marco Polo, the itinerant. She reaches her explanation of it early in her first chapter. Yelu Chutsai, the venerable statesman who did so much toward winning for the Mongols respect from the more civilized Chinese, talks of it to the young man Kubilai, shortly following the death of the latter's grandfather, Genghis, the colossus of Asia. Says Chutsai:

"It is so simple, O prince! and yet it means so much. Man and two together make the compound word *Jen*, which is the right relationship of man to his fellows. Man cannot live alone. He is responsible and also dependent. *Jen* comprises his duty and his immortality. It is sacrifice and it is self-realization. It is the complete and final relation of the Two Modes." This, according to Mrs. Wingate, became, after the Mongol prince had heard of it through the lips of the Chinese scholar and diplomat, the guiding star that lighted the long and glorious reign of Kubilai Khan, who was the Son of Heaven and ruler of the greatest empire the world has ever known. *Jen* was the Talisman of Kubilai Khan.

Actually it is one of the fundamental precepts of Confucianism. It is the Golden Mean which Confucius expounded as the only way for men to live peacefully and happily together in an environment that forever urged turmoil. Likewise *Jen* is merely another word for the Golden Rule of the Christian Faith, expressed, it is true, in a somewhat more mystic fashion, but basically embodying the principle, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," an ideal, it is to be regretted, to which few mortals have been able consistently to attain.

Was Kubilai Khan one of these? Could it be possible that a conquering, aggressive, warlike emperor, whose chief ambition was to subdue all the races of the world, understood the true meaning of *Jen*? Can we believe that Kubilai Khan, however much his marvellous military ascendancy may command our admiration, was an apostle of the credo of "man in the right relationship to his fellows"? Is it credible that this *Tai Tsung*, as Kubilai was known to the Chinese, who is said to have caused the death of approximately twenty million people, could have been a proselyte of what Confucius called the Golden Mean? Despite the engaging way in which Mrs. Wingate has put forward her argument supporting her belief that this was the case, we are inclined to doubt it.

Marco Polo is more convincing in the character of the Believer in *Jen*. No one can dispute that an alien who won such unqualified approval from a being so haughty as the mighty Kubilai, and yet in all his record of extensive travels fails to record more than a few trifling unpleasant experiences with lesser beings, must have had a secret understanding, a rare vision of the meaning of life. Of Marco, it might have been truly said that he "could walk with kings, nor lose the common touch."

Largely from her imagination Mrs. Wingate has projected a romance of Marco Polo's, the only one, according to her, that entered his life in the Far East. It was with Kokachin, a Mongol princess whom Kubilai had entrusted to the care of Marco and his brothers, during an ocean voyage that took them to Persia, where the princess was presented to the prince who later became Khan of that country, which paid tribute to the Mongol ruler. Kokachin, whom Marco had known since she was a child at the court of Kubilai, is a character exquisitely portrayed by Mrs. Wingate, and described by the love-sick Venetian as "beautiful and beguiling." This love of Marco's, although the book leads us to believe it was shared also by Kokachin, was never consummated. The famous Polo had given his word of safe conduct to the benevolent Khan, and the Mongol princess likewise had bowed to the will of Kubilai. There was no thought of betraying those trusts. For under the uniting *Jen* they had been given, and under that Word they were kept. Lovely as a pearl is the distinctly feminine prose that deals with this part of the story.

Emphasized by Mrs. Wingate is the monstrous stupidity of Teobaldo, or Pope Gregory the Tenth, who, because he failed to recognize the importance of sending a mission to convert the Mongols and Chinese, lost Christianity its greatest opportunity to spread in universality. The Polos, during their first visit to Kubilai's capital *Ta Tu* (the foundation of the Peiping of today), had won the Khan's sympathy for Christianity, in which he thought he recognized the principle *Jen*. He had sent the elder Polos back to Venice with instructions to return with one hundred missionaries to expound the teachings of Christ to his subjects. For months the Polos waited for a Pope to be selected after they had returned to Venice and found that the Pope Clement the Fourth had lately died at Rome. When, at last, Teobaldo was chosen, he received them, read their message from the Khan and declared he would comply with their request at once. He did—but in a manner which amounted to insult. He said:

"We have not forgotten the importance of this matter. And now the Tartar Khan who sent you may be well satisfied. We have instructed the most learned churchmen in this country to accompany you and to do whatever may be required."

The Polos thanked him earnestly. They saw themselves leading the one hundred into the promised land, with hymns of praise.

"Their names," proceeded the Pope, "are Friar William of Tripoli and Friar Nicholas of Vicenza, and they are both of the Dominican order of Preachers."

"These two will lead the rest then, your Holiness?"

"The rest?"

"One hundred are expected, Father".

"Two are sufficient. More have never gone on such a mission. Did not Friar John of Piane de Carpine and Friar William of Rubruck go with one companion each? And who is this Kubilai Khan that he should expect more than other Tartars."

And through such a blunder Christianity lost its one great chance to make a lasting impression in the Orient. The Polos, who on their second journey took young Marco, then still in his 'teens, were accompanied by the two "most learned Churchmen" for only a short distance. Becoming frightened and losing their Christian zeal, they turned back, shortly after the expedition began, and forgot the Word *Jen*, which also has the meanings of loyalty, constancy and Truth.

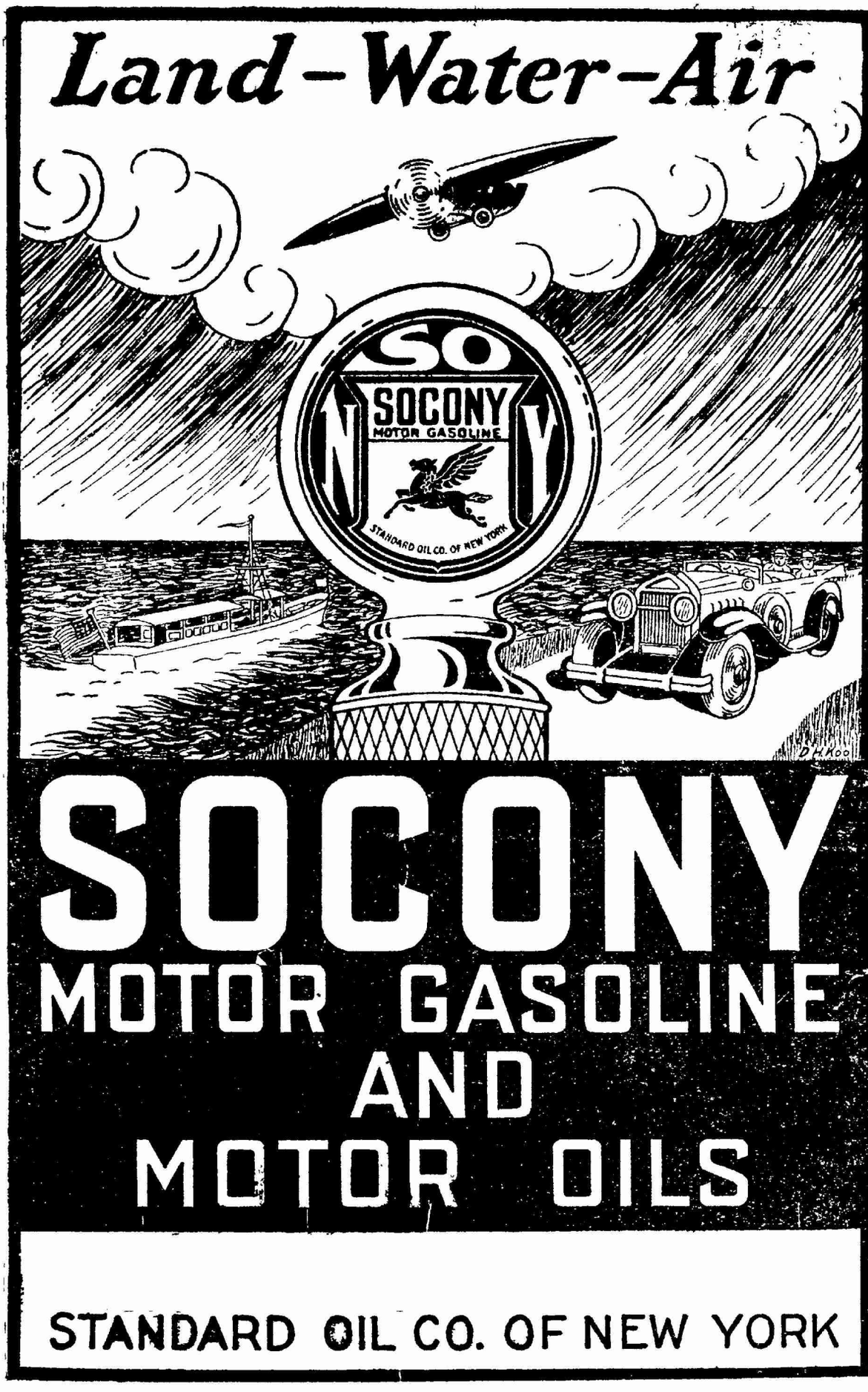
There are many other interesting bits of history retold in this story, and on the whole they lend value and strength to its recital. There are several inaccuracies. Mrs. Wingate says that Marco learned Chinese, which is authoritatively denied by several. She also repeats what the Chinese regard as a myth (but which appears in Marco's record) that he ruled three years as governor of Yangchow. A few other incidents, the certainty of which are in dispute, are recorded by Mrs. Wingate as fact.

Aside from this, the volume is absorbing and excellently written, with much more fidelity to truth than ordinarily is found in a work of this kind. It is charmingly done and except for bits where Mrs. Wingate's admiration for Kubilai overcomes her to the point where she lapses into sheer emotionalism, it retains a rare dignity and beauty of style. One curious inconsistency bothered us. All through her volume Mrs. Wingate speaks of the Khan as Kubilai, while on both the cover and the jacket of the book his name is spelled Kubla. We merely wondered about it.—E.S.

About Loose Ladies

Loose Ladies, by Vina Delmar. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York City. 300 pp. $2.50.

People used to write books about "fair ladies", but now they write them about "loose women". My, how time does fly! Or perhaps all this change is because the modern style is to tell the truth. The Southern belle or the Victorian lady—both "fair ladies" when the world was young—used to get away with murder that no modern woman would stoop to. They had no other way of making their living and so they developed an elaborate technique of big innocent eyes, long dresses, fainting fits and clinging helplessness that made a man perfectly helpless before them. Those were the good old days when a woman could be "wronged". My private opinion is, after knowing some of those "ladies" in their later years, that a man did not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NEWCHWANG, Great Street,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 1271

CHANGCHUN, 4, Hino-de-cho,
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 1280

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have a ghost of a chance to escape from their clutches. If he did, he was fortunate to escape with an undershirt. Modern woman, forced to make a living and with opportunities to develop many sides to her nature, has somewhat let up on the sex end of the business. She and the man are just about equal in these rough and ready days, and as for being "wronged"—well that is a little game that two can play at. In this book under review there is even a case where one girl "wronged" a man and, instead of his casting her out in the snow with a child, she caste him out—child and all! But on the whole the "loose ladies" in this book are not loose at all, merely natural, but unconventional. Some of them really love, some marry, some regard these things as do many men—loosely; some are rough, and one is downright "tough",—almost as "tough" as some men. Most of them, however, have disposed of sex as it should be disposed of, as a purely personal affair and not a means of making a living.

The language in which these women of a section of New York speak is colorful, slangy, hard-as-nails. A mother sings her baby to sleep with this lullaby—

Rockabye, baby, on the treetop
Please quit your squalling
Or I'll call a cop,

—and the little thing drops off to sleep with a sweet smile. Then, when he wakes up and cries, she bends over him and says—"Here, what's all the shouting for? Snap out of it, bozo!" But when this same mother has a passing attraction for a movie-like hero and is on the verge of eloping with him, she refuses because he demands that she leave the baby behind. Such an idea had never entered her head! What does he think she is, she asks—an alley cat?

However new-style the language and some of the episodes may be, on the whole the themes are trite. Too many of these girls become rich in the end. Some of them become rich and famous. This is the American reward for goodness,—be good and you will be rich.

You will never remember these stories for one hour after reading them, but while you are reading them they are entertaining and amusing. —A.S.

Soviet Workmen Didn't Appreciate Offer of Free Bibles

(Special Correspondence to the Review)

Owing to the refusal of the Chinese officials in Harbin to permit friends of the Soviet prisoners to send printed matter to the concentration camp at Sumbei, near Harbin, two American missionaries in Harbin, Charles A. Leonard of Statesville, North Carolina, representing the Southern Baptist Mission and Albert C. Corcoran of Charleston, South Carolina, representing the Y.M.C.A. offered to supply the Soviet prisoners with copies of the Bible printed in the Russian language. The offer of the Bibles was made through the American and German Consuls and the Chinese authorities and along with them the Soviet prisoners were also supplied with games such as checkers, chess and dominoes.

The Russian newspaper, *Zaria*, in Harbin printed an article about the American missionaries offering to supply the prisoners with Bibles and as a result the American Consul in Harbin, Mr. Hanson, received on September 19 the following anonymous letter which was signed by "Workman:"

"AMERICAN PHILANTHROPISTS, MISSIONARIES, METHODISTS AND OTHER RIFFRAFF!

"The "Zaria" reports that you are going to send religious literature to the prisoners of the Sumbei Camp.

"You, supporters of "justice", "righteousness" and "peace", could not devise a more refined jeer at the prisoners!

"You know that those hundreds of persons who are interned at the Sumbei Camp and groan under the tramping foot of the Chinese gendarme, will be unable to spit you in the face and put you out when you bring them your literature.

"You visited the Sumbei Camp and saw hundreds of exhausted persons. Your heart became inflamed with "Christian love" towards them. You are anxious to help them. But every workman knows the price of this "Christian love". With one hand you give the Chinese militarists money for struggle with the USSR and provoke them to seize the Chinese Eastern Railway, and you hold the Bible with the other and advocate love and peace in this world. If the outrages of the Chinese militarists against innocent persons arouse your compassion, why do you not protest against these outrages? Because you are enemies and only pretend to be our friends. We know you quite well by this time, you, hypocrities, traitors and liars bred by virtuousness.

"WE SHALL MAKE YOU ANWER FOR EVERY RELIGIOUS BOOK SENT US TO THE SUMBEI CAMP. WE SHALL REVENGE OURSELVES UPON YOU.

"MISSIONARIES, METHODISTS AND PHILANTHROPIST RASCALS, KEEP THIS IN MIND!"

September 18, 1929. (Signed) WORKMAN.

What the Java Papers Say of the Loh Hua Football Team

The touring Loh-hua team as a whole has given a very good impression among all nationalities in Java. Its successes have been considered marvelous, altho there were a few incidents due to the inability of the referees, especially the one in Bandoeng when Loh-hua met U.N.I.

Out of the 12 matches in which the Shanghai team played, 10 were victorious, 1 was lost and another stopped before the time-limit. The losing game was due to the many injuries sustained by the Shanghai boys in their play the previous day against "Tionghoa", a local Chinese eleven, who played a rough and forceful game throughout.

In order to know what the critics in Java have thought of the Chinese team from Shanghai, the "clippings" given below are worthy of attention:

Pewarta Soerabaia, a Chinese-owned Malay daily, the most influential and the biggest in East Java, among other things has written: Every player of the Loh-hua eleven is marvelous....We should learn much from their combination in attack and defence ...The high praise that was given Lee Wai-tong before he came proves true in every respect...Chow, the goalie, is a real "iron-gate." The Chinese people in Java should be proud of this team.

Sin Po, another Chinese-owned Malay daily, the biggest and the most popular paper in West Java, among other things has commented,...."After having witnessed the Loh-hua team play so far, we have come to the conclusion that it has a very formidable combination and we are certain that it will raise the football prestige of our Fatherland."

Bintang Timoer, the biggest native-owned Malay daily in Batavia, has said that "the Loh-hua team plays a very sportive, clean and good game of football... As a team Loh-hua is much superior to the picked team of Batavia, the champion of Java."

Het Nieuws, a Dutch daily in West Java, after having more than once witnessed Loh-hua play the West-Java teams, in an article commented thus: "....we dare say that this is the best team we have ever witnessed so far. Each player plays with his brain and can easily control his ball...They are a very strong combination but not unfair....They play one class higher than the Batavia teams."

Nieuws van den Dag, the biggest Dutch newspaper in West Java, after the Loh-hua team played two matches in Batavia, among other things has written,...."we are now in a position to say that it is the best team we have ever witnessed here....These boys play forceful games but always fair."

Java Bode, another Dutch-owned paper published in the Dutch language commented just as favorably as the others. Among other things it says:"...the Chinese players show us a very good and fair game throughout.....they have some very wonderful players ...tho every one of them plays a better game than the Batavia footballers."

De Courant, Dutch, after commenting favourably on the Loh-hua players, has added another sentence which says, "that team has given a good lesson to Batavia on fine combination and fairness "

Bataviasch Nieuwsblad has written, "..the guests have behaved quite admirably; they play forceful games, but never unfair; they are quite different from what we often see here....We cannot be too proud of the Batavia footballers."

De Koerier, well-known anti-Chinese Dutch paper, has to admit that "the Chinese players play fine and fair."

De Locomotief, the biggest Dutch-owned paper in Middle Java, among other things has mentioned that "the Loh-hua team has made the football field a sort of chess-board..Every ball that is kicked has always a certain place...Never before has so fine a team visited Java..Lee Wai-tong is marvelous and we do not understand how the ball can always stick on his feet."

Soerabaiasch Handelsblad, the biggest and the most influential Dutch daily in the Dutch East Indies, has probably written the best article for Loh-hua among the foreign papers. It says, among other things, that "not a single department in the team is weak...At its best, the Australian team is not its equal....Its ball technic and tactics are so wonderful that it seems there are two Shanghai teams playing ...Not a fraction of a second do the Shanghailanders waste their time to stop the ball, as is usually done among the Java players, who dance around when they play...Really it is a game played by high-class football experts that we have just witnessed..."

As to the papers published in the Chinese language, they are all unanimous in their praise. And with regard to each individual player, Lee Wai-tong, H. H. Chow, Sun, Tai, Yu, P. Z. Chen, C. W. Chen, N. Lee and Voong are most popular. Wai-tong is the idol everywhere and so are Chow, Tai and P. Z. Chen.

The people here are expecting to see Loh-hua again next year.

P. S. Chen Soerabaia, Java.

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CHINA AND THE INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

(*Continued from page 162*)

ial could be assembled in the intervening period. The only result of the Conference was revelation of the fact that these delicate problems of international complication can be frankly and seriously discussed and through this method, people of different countries can have a thorough understanding of each other's position and difficulty. In the past there has been just one instrument of policy applied between nations when their disagreements were based upon fundamental and vital needs, and that instrument has been war. This new method, through unofficial presentation of thoughts and frank discussion of facts, no doubt, is a better form of guarantee of peace than that the world has been too familiar with—the instrument of war.

The Second Conference

The Second Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations assembled at Honolulu on July 15, 1927 as scheduled. The total membership of the Conference was 137, made up as follows:—Australia, 5; Canada, 13; China, 14; Great Britain, 14; Hawaii, 15; Japan, 18; Korea, 3; New Zealand, 3; Philippines, 3; United States, 44; League of Nations, 2; International Labour Office, 1. From the point of view of subject, China held the center of the stage, with four round tables meeting simultaneously to discuss the external political problems of China; such as tariff automony, extra-territoriality, foreign concessions and settlements. The discussion throughout the Conference was based upon data forwarded by the various national councils, and upon papers written by members of the Conference and circulated in mimeographed form. As at the First Conference, no resolution was passed and nothing was accomplished except a few days of frank talk, exchange of information and thoughts, and discussions. The only difference in the two conferences is that in the Second Conference facts were more emphasized. No propaganda or eloquent speech was essential, but facts which would tell the truth. The disadvantage of the Chinese delegates during the Second Conference was that China in 1927 was still in the period of chaos and civil war.

The Coming Third Conference

As time passed in the last two years, great changes were made in this nation. Nominally, China was united under a Central Government with its Capital at Nanking. Our delegates to the Third Conference which will be held in Kyoto, Japan, October 28, 1929, certainly can boast in the Conference that *China Is United!* True it is, this will no doubt give a great deal of moral support to our delegates. However, our delegates should not overlook the point that the country as a whole is not united in principle. Things may develop the other way that we can hardly predict. Anyhow, no one can deny that there are certain improvements in China internally as well as the relationship with other countries. New treaties were signed on a more equal basis. Several countries have relinquished extra-territoriality in the revised treaties. Tariff autonomy has been begun for almost one year. New roads were built. New departments in the Government were established. One can see a kind of new atmosphere everywhere. However, one can not overlook the point that tens of thousands of workers and peasants are suppressed and taxation is still a burden to the people. Our delegates must have a clear understanding of the condition in China and possess considerable forsight so as to present a true picture to the delegates in the Conference.

No doubt, topics such as the problem of Japanese boycott as reported by *Sin Wen Pao* Sept. 20, and the demand for an explanation of the Chinese Censorship which involved requests for deportation of number of foreign correspondents will be discussed.

The Delegates

On the 20th The *North China Daily News* in an editorial said, "The delegation from British was to be represented by Lord Hailshan, better known as Sir Douglas Hogg and Lord Chancellor in the Conservative Administration now succeeded by Britain's Labour Government. The representatives of the United States would be lead by Jerome D. Greene, the eminent banker, Mr. Greene was head of the East-Asiatic Society of Boston and spoke Japanese fluently," and in another place it said, "The Chinese delegation will have to be well prepared to meet Mr. Matsnoka, until recently vice-president of the South Eastern Railway, and Dr. Nitobe, who is one of Japan's most brilliant speakers."

Here it is only natural for us to ask whether our delegation group is well chosen or not and whether they are well prepared to meet Mr. Matsnoka and Mr. Nitobe. In Mukden from August 28 to September 9 there was held a preliminary conference among our delegation group. People who attended this conference were: Dr. Joshua Pau, Dr. David Yui, Mr. C. C. Chang, Mr. L. T. Chen, Dr. C. L. Hsia, Dr. T. W. Hu, Dr. T. T. Lew, Dr. Shuhsi Hsu, Dr. L. K. Tao, Mr. Quentin Pan, Mr. Tsao Teh-shuan, Miss P. S. Tseng, Mr. C. F. Wang, Mr. T. C. Tung, Mr. S. T. Wen, Mrs. C. F. Wang, Mr. Sherman Su, Mr. Ma Kuan-piao, Mr. Y. L. Lee, Dr. T. W. Hu, Mr. Chow Shou-i, and Mr. Chen Yen. The content of this preliminary conference was not known to the public but no doubt they have a great deal of preparation already to meet Mr. Matsnoka and Mr. Nitobe. However, I would like to say that our delegates can not succeed if they do not possess a thorough knowledge about the present condition in China as well as that of the foreign countries. Out of the discussion of the problems of China, the delegates must be intelligent enough to discuss with foreign delegates the problems which have not much bearing on China. Our delegates must first have unity on a definite program for presentation to the Institute and second, notable frankness and vigor in the presentation of this problem to the Institute. Our delegates must bear in mind that in the Conference they are representatives of China, not for the business of the Conference only, but also the representatives of China as a nation of 4,000 years of history with a civilization of her own, which is unfamiliar to and little known and studied by the foreigners. In the photo of the Chinese delegation group to the Second Conference the writer saw Dr. T. Z. Koo and Dr. David Yui were the only two men who appeared in Chinese clothes. That is something which our delegates must not overlook. They are representatives of China, they have the duty to be real Chinese in spirit and form. Out of the speeches concerning the problems to be discussed in the Institutes our delegates must prepare a series of speeches on Chinese philosophy, arts, history, and other social fields in order to have our foreign delegates as well as the Japanese public a little bit informed about the contribution of China in the past and the potentiality in the future. I am sure at the end of the Conference a great number of delegates from the Institute. The tour of the American journalists have personal contact with the situation here so as to check up the information and facts which they receive from the Institutes. The tour of the American journalists not long ago taught us a great lesson. It is important now to have some preparation in order to show our friends not only the bad points made known by the Japanese, but also good points so as to give a good impression of China.

In conclusion I would like to say that the result of the Conference ought not to stop at the point when all delegates go back after the close of the conference. May the facts and discussions be made known to the public and stimulate people of the world to interest in the matter.

Who's Who at the Coming Conference

Dr. Joshua Bau, Professor, Peiping National University, Peiping
Mr. C. C. Chang, Statistical Bureau, Legislative Yuan, Nanking
Mr. L. T. Chen, General Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Peiping
Mr. Chen Yen, Mukden
Mr. Chow Shou-i, Northeastern University, Mukden
Dr. C. L. Hsia, President, Medhurst College, Shanghai
Dr. Shuhsi Hsu, Professor, Yenching University, Peiping
Dr. T. W. Hu, Professor, Tsinghua College, Peiping
Mr. Y. L. Lee, Vice-President, Lingnam University, Canton
Dr. T. T. Lew, Professor, Yenching University, Peiping
Mr. Ma Kuan-piao, Northeastern University, Mukden
Mr. Quentin Pan, The *China Critic*, Shanghai
Mr. Sherman Su, Manager, Commercial Press, Mukden
Dr. L. K. Tao, China Foundation, Peiping
Mr. Tsao Teh-shuan, Mukden
Miss P. S. Tseng, President, I-Fang Girls' Collegiate School, Changsha
Mr. T. C. Tung, Mukden
Mr. C. F. Wang, Fengtien Mining Administration, Mukden
Mrs. C. F. Wang, Mukden
Mr. S. T. Wen, Shanghai
Mr. Paul Yen, General Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Mukden
Dr. David Z. T. Yui, General Secretary, National Committee Y.M.C.A., Shanghai

Shanghai, Sept. 24.

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NANKING ROAD

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Men and Events

C. T. Wang, who had been in Shanghai for several days, left for Nanking last Saturday night.

The rumor that Wang Ching-wei has returned to China from Europe is denied by his relatives.

Miss Jeanette Brown, Cousin of Mrs. W. A. L. Waddell, has returned to Shanghai from Peiping.

A. T. Campbell, secretary of the Tientsin Club, was found shot to death in the club quarters at Tientsin, September 25.

A new Russian society, The Art and Creation Club of Shanghai, has been formed, and held its preliminary meeting on last Monday.

A series of four lectures on Science and Religion are to be given at the Foreign Y. M. C. A. by Dr. C. H. Robertson on Sept. 29, Oct. 6. Oct. 20, and Oct. 27.

The Sixth annual National Anti-Opium Week, held under the auspices of the National Anti-Opium Association of China, will take place from October 1 to October 7.

The Shantung Provincial Government Committee has decided to confiscate the property of Pan Fu, formerly premier of the Peiping Government under Chang Tso-lin.

The brigade under Commander Yen Chung-shu of the Hunan Provincial Forces is reported to have recaptured the city of Shangchi from the Communists under Ho Lung on September 22.

Minister of Railways Sun Fo arrived at Hongkong on September 23 en route to Canton. Mr. Sun has gone to the south to attend a meeting of the Chungshan model autonomy district conference.

Major-General Creed C. Hammon, the new Insular Auditor of the Philippine Islands, passed through Shanghai en route to Manila aboard the Dollar liner President Grant the first of this week.

A meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held in the Lecture Hall of the organization, 5 Museum Road, on Thursday, September 26 at 5:30 p.m. Emil S. Fischer, Esq., of Tientsin will speak on "The Desecrated Tung Ling.

Chiang Kai-shek has prevailed upon Ho Ying-ching to withdraw his resignation as Inspector of Military Training. Mr. Ho tendered his resignation from both his substantive and concurrent posts after the recent death of his father.

A farewell dinner was given by the British Chamber of Commerce at Hankow to Rear-Admiral Tweedie, Commander of the Yangtze Squadron who is returning to England the first of next month, at the Hankow Club on last Thursday.

Members of the Union Church Ladies' Society met for tea at Union Hall of the church on Wednesday afternoon. A garden party at the home of Mrs. E. Kilner, in Edinburgh Road, had been planned, but the weather prevented its being held.

General Ho Chen Chun has issued a statement to the effect that General Feng Yu-hsiang will shortly go abroad unaccompanied by General Yen Hsi-shan, who will remain behind to complete the reorganization and disbandment of the 2nd and 3rd Group Armies.

Three hundred and twenty-five men and women from all parts of the United States have left San Francisco on a good-will tour of Japan, China, Australia, Singapore and Hawaii, which is being held under the auspices of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Y. F. Wu, President of Ginling College, and Mrs. D. Y. Lin left Pukow for Peiping on 25th. in order to be present at the Formal Opening of Yenching University. Dr. Wu represented Ginling College, while Mrs. Lin represented Wellesley College, her Alma Mater.

Pirates Loot Deli Maru, Kill One, Wound Two

(By "Lighthouse"—Special Cable to the Review)

Hongkong, Sep. 21

Following a whole year of inactivity, Bias Bay pirates disguised as passengers, this morning seized the S. S. *Deli Maru*, while the vessel was approaching Hongkong from Swatow. The ship was carrying 9 Japanese officers, 70 Chinese as crew, and more than 140 passengers. There were 12 pirates, including one young woman, all of them armed. Seizing the vessel they fatally wounded one Indian guard and inflicted wounds of a less serious nature on two other Indians. Looting the vessel of $18,000 worth of valuables, the pirates then kidnapped 4 Chinese passengers and, after remaining aboard for 4 hours, abandoned the vessel between Bias Bay and Hong Hai Bay. Fortunately they left untouched more than 1,000 tons of general cargo, and although 10 women passengers were searched, none of them was molested. Captain Yamamoto, who also was searched, was not further molested. This is the first time a Japanese vessel has been pirated.

China, Russia Maintain Unbending Attitude

Discouraging to those who have persisted in hoping for an announcement of a basis for negotiations pertaining to the Sino-Soviet dispute over the Chinese Eastern Railway is the paucity of action on either side during the past week. Nothing of any importance has developed. Both sides maintain an "unbending" attitude toward the principal questions involved, China's only official recognition of the necessity of reaching some understanding in what, despite the latest civil war rumors, remains her most serious political question being the dispatch of a note to Minister Chiang Tso-ping at Geneva, with instructions that he transmit it to the Soviet Govenrment. The report of it, as dessiminated by *Ta Chung* from Nanking, On September 23. follows:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday dispatched a telegram to Minister Chiang Tso-ping at Geneva instructing the latter to reply, through the German Foreign Office, to Moscow's Note of September 16 as follows:

(1) The text of the proposed Sino-Soviet declaration shall be based upon the original draft. It shall not mention any previous Sino-Soviet agreements relative to the Chinese Chinese Eastern Railway in order that a new basis for future negotiations will be available.

(2) The question of the manager for the railway shall be reserved for discussion and decision during the negotiations. The procedure of the appointment of the manager, however, shall not be specified in the joint declaration and the appointment shall be made prior to the opening of negotiations.

This same agency carried another report on Sep 25, with a Nanking dateline, in which it was alleged that according to the advices from Minister Chiang Tso-ping, obtained through the German government, the Soviet government had detained over 300 Chinese prisoners in Moscow, 116 of whom were still in prison. Latest reports, according to this source, stated that more that more than 1,000 Chinese nationals were now being held in various parts of Russia. No answer as yet has been received by the Chinese Minister to Berlin to the note he requested the German Government to deliver to Moscow, inquiring as to the number of Chinese arrested and reasons, if any, for their further detention.

Negotiations at Geneva Reported Stopped

On the same day (25) a *Ta Chung* report from Nanking said that negotiations talk at Geneva, said to have been proceeding through the Chinese Minister and the Assistant Secretary of the Soviet Foreign Commissariat, definitely had ceased and that there was little hope of any agreement being reached unless each side was prepared to make certain essential concessions as preliminaries the announcement of a joint declaration. Such conversations as may have been held (it is officially denied from Moscow that any have taken place at Geneva) seem to have been of no avail whatever, since neither representative was authorized to make any agreements, or even suggest the basis for agreements, on the important issues, except as already outlined by his Government. In view of the procrastinations of both Moscow and Nanking, the following article, "Time for the League to Act," which appeared in the *New Republic* for Sep. 4, is of interest. The *New Republic* is one of the very few journals in America that has any grasp of the politcal background of the Far East and its opinions in respect to the present situation are enlightening:

"Since July 10 war-clouds have hovered over the Orient. These clouds grow blacker every day. Tomorrow they may burst. The newspapers report skirmishes and mobilizations along the Manchuria frontier. The Soviet government, with increasing belligerency, insists that China has violated Russian rights in regard to the Chinese Eastern Railway. It threatens to resort to force if China does not make restitution. Both parties declare themselves to be in the right; both parties live in fear of attack; both parties appeal to the principle of "self-defense." The Russo-Chinese situation today does not differ materially from any international dispute which is allowed to drag on—the other fellow is always in the wrong. The longer the dispute remains unsettled, the more bitter feeling becomes; sooner or later smoulding animosities burst into flame.

"Russia and China are two of the largest countries in the world. They are also two of the weakest. If they go to war, both countries will probably be thrown into internal anarchy. The outside world also will be vitally involved. What is the outside world doing to protect its interest? Nothing but twiddle its thumbs.

Unsuccessful Attempts at Mediation

"It is true that the United States attempted to mediate in the dispute, but the attempt was unsuccessful. Following the severance of diplomatic relations, Secretary Stimson called the attention of the two governments to their obligations under the anti-war pact. In reply China and Russia declared that they had no intention of violating their obligations, but they reserved the right to act in "self-defense," a right which the anti-war pact recognized. In the present crisis, the Kellogg pact has so far proved a worthless document. It provides no means for determining which of two nations is really acting in self-defense; it provides no machinery whereby a dispute may be positively settled, thus removing the cause of war. The one result of the Kellogg pact is that all wars have become wars of "self-defense." The Kellogg pact alone cannot outlaw war; it merely makes belligerents hypocritical.

"A second document which the United States has timidly attempted to invoke in the present crisis is the Pacific Four-Power pact, drawn up at the Washington Conference. The treaty provides for a conference in case of disputes arising out of Pacific questions. But the treaty makes no provision for machinery whereby conferences may be quickly called, and it is even more vitiated by the fact that neither Russia nor China is a party.

"The only international institution equipped to act in regard to the Russo-China situation is the League of Nations. In contrast to the anti-war pact, the League Covenant does not content itself with general declarations; it emphasizes procedure-processes. The most striking example of how League machinery may work was given several years ago in the Greco-Bulgarian dispute. As a result of a boundary quarrel in which a Greek soldier was killed, Greece invaded Bulgaria. Instead of resisting this invasion by force, Bulgaria telegraphed to the League of Nations. The Secretary-General quickly telegraphed members of the Council, who assembled within a few days at Paris. In accordance with their obligations as League members, both Greece and Bulgaria sent representatives to this meeting. The first act of the Council was not to determine which of the two states had been the aggressor and which had been acting in self-defense. Its first act was to request both parties to withdraw their troops behind their respective frontiers. The parties promised to do so and foreign military attaches later verified the fact that withdrawal had taken place. The next step of the Council was to investigate the causes of the controversy. With this purpose the Council sent a commission to the spot. This commission found that Greece had invaded Bulgarian territory as a result of false information. It declared that the invasion had been unjustified and recommended that Greece pay reparation for the damages done to Bulgarian property. Most important of all, the commission recommended solutions for the underlying disputes between the two countries. Both Greece and Bulgaria had agreed in advance to accept the recommendations of the commission. These recommendations were now put in to effect, and real peace thus restored.

First International Peace Machinery

"For the first time in its history, the world has international machinery which through conciliatory action may stop hostilities, assess responsibilities and make recommendatians removing fundamental causes of ill-will. Members of the League are not bound to accept the recommendations of the Council; a member merely promises not to go to war in case of a unanimous recommendation by the Council and in case such a recommendation is accepted by the other party. Nevertheless, so great is the pressure of world opinion through this machinery, that few states would dare to reject a recommendation that appeared to impartial observers to be just.

"China is a member of the League. Why has she not utilized her rights under the Covenant? Why has she not appealed to the League Council for protection? In reply it is argued that Russia is not a member of the League. This is not, however, a bar to League action. Under Article 17 of the Covenant, a non-member may be invited by the Council to accept the obligations of membership for the purpose of a given dispute. If Russia should refuse to accept such an invitation, but instead resorted to war against China, the members of the League would be obliged to impose an economic boycott against her. A boycott against Russia would be particularly effective. The success of the internal Soviet experiment depends vitally upon the continuance of foreign trade. The threat of a League boycott might, therefore, be sufficient to prevent Russia from going to war. The Soviet government has repeatedly declined to enter into compulsory arbitration agreements on the ground that an international tribunal would be controlled by capitalist judges who would not give Russia a fair hearing. This objection could not apply, at least to the same degree, to the conciliatory procedure of the League Council. Russia would not be obliged to accept its recommendations; it would merely be obliged not to go to war in case China accepted such recommendation. Nevertheless the mere airing of the dispute before the Council might easily produce an agreement satisfactory to both sides.

China Distrusts League

"A second, and perhaps stronger reason, why China has not invoked League aid is because China herself distrusts the League. The 1928 assembly declined to reelect China as a member of the Council, at the very time when the new Nationalist government most needed outside encouragement and recognition. Moreover, the dean of the political section of the League Secretariat, an official who would obviously have great influence in a League settlement of the Russo-Chinese dispute, is a Japanese diplomat. Had the original idea of making the Secretariat a real international civil service been adhered to, and had, for example, the distinguished Japanese scholar, Dr. Nitobe, been retained as Assistant Secretary-General, China might have no basis for fear. But nationalism has invaded the Secretariat. And the Chinese government apparently does not wish to entrust its fate to a member of the Japanese diplomatic service who would inevitably view this dispute through the eyes of his own government. This obstacle could be removed by temporarily transferring the political duties of the Secretariat to another official.

"It is not necessary, however, to gain the consent of either China or Russia before the League may act. Article 11 of the Covenant declares that any threat of war is of concern to the whole League, and it authorizes any member of the League to bring to the attention of the Council or the Assembly any circumstance whatever which threatens the peace of the world. Strangely enough, not a single member of the League has ventured to invoke this article in regard to the Russo-Chinese dispute.

"In our view, the fundamental reason for the League's inactivity in the present crisis is the position of the United States. In the first place, the United States is not a member of the League. If the United States were content to play a negative role in world affairs, our absence from the League might not be important. But the United States is not content to be negative. It is self-righteous. It has loudly asserted its desire for world peace. Declining to follow the League's way of peace, it has insisted upon a way all its own. In convening the Washington Conference of 1921, which laid down principles in regard to the Orient, the United States, in effect, told the League to keep its hands off this part of the world. Our next contribution to the cause was the anti-war pact. We negotiated this pact with much blowing of trumpets, and upon its conclusion we praised ourselves as the great peace-makers of history. Six weeks ago when war was threatend in Manchuria we did not ask the League to take jurisdiction over the dispute. Instead, we made a gesture all our own. We cautioned the parties not to violate the anti-war pact. The effort was a complete failure. But it had the result of frightening the League from taking more effective action that would seem to challenge the initiative of the United States.

The American brand of peace machinery has broken down. The League timidly bows and backs away; in the meantime the danger of war in Manchuria daily increases. If the anti-war is pact used to supplement League machinery, it will serve the cause of world peace. If it is used by the United States to stultify League action, this pact may do incalculable harm.

Dr. Hu Shih to Be Warned

The State Council, according to a *Kuo Mim* report of September 26, has ordered the Ministry of Education to issue a warning to Dr. Hu Shih against his criticism of the Party principles. Dr. Hu, Nanking declares, shows in his essays a misunderstanding of the principles and theories of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

The order, which was issued in accordance with a petition from the Training Department of the Central Headquarters, also points out that all presidents of universities throughout the country should direct their staffs in a careful study of Party principles, so that such writings as Dr. Hu's will not appear in the future.

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Angasta's Alleged Refutation of Mantell's Statements

The *Angasta* story which is reprinted below was circulat- some days ago, and printed, apparently without investigation of the matter detailed in it, as the solemn truth, by such papers as the *Peiping and Tientsin Times*, the *North China Daily News* and other foreign journals. The *Review* has held the report, pending an inquiry, which it has executed in order to ascertain the truth or falsity of the allegations contained in it. The *Angasta News Agency*, it is learned, is a company incorporated under British law and operating in north China and Manchuria, allegedly in cooperation with the Soviet Government.

The results of the *Review's* inquiry revealed a number of inaccuracies in the following message by *Angasta*. Questioning a Soviet official of the Chinese Eastern Railway, it was definitely confirmed that the book referred to by *Angasta* actually was printed, but while not available to the general public, a representative of the *Review* was permitted to secure some figures from it. The "Statisical Yearbook" consists of 155 pages, together with a supplement of economic information on North Manchuria. There have been previous volumes issued under Russian administration, and the current book, which brings the figures up to 1928, was supposedly compiled by the Chinese and Soviet officials of the railway. On the auditing committee, which is responsible for the volume, there are six Russians and one Chinese. On the Board of Directors of the C. E. R., listed in this volume there appear the names of 9 Russians and 4 Chinese. Listed as the remaining officials of the administration in the the preface of the book, appear the names of 25 Russians and only 8 Chinese. This, in view of the fact that the Soviet Government persistently has stated that the 1924 agreement, which was supposed to guarantee equal representation in the railway's administration to both Chinese and Russians, has been observed by them, is an inconsistency which has not been satisfactorily explained to us.

From the statistics contained in this volume Mr. Mantell's statements appear to be quite thoroughly refuted. It should be pointed out, however, that the Chinese at present maintain these accounts have been "juggled" and do not represent the true statistics of the railway, claiming that the administration, dominated by the Soviet, arranged the books to its own satisfaction. However, if such be the case, there certainly falls a not inconsiderable shade of censure upon the Chinese officials whose names appear in this volume and who automatically must approve of its contents.

Angasta Quotations Also Inaccurate

Angasta, however, supposedly quoting from the "Statisical Yearbook" for 1929, seems to have made as bad a job of its refutation as it attempts to prove Mantell made of his interview, much-quoted, with the *United Press*. It states, in the tenth paragraph, that the profits of the railway during the year 1928 were Gold Roubles 16,283,790. Apparently this figure was meant to represent gross profits, but from a cursory examination of the statement of profit and loss it does not become evident where this was obtained, nor could the C.E.R. official point it out to us. However, supposing it were correct, then the figures which *Angasta* lists as extra expenses which must be deducted from it leave a negative balance that does not coincide with the net profit figure shown in the volume.

The report lists the following, in Gold Roubles, which it states must be deducted from the profits during 1928: 4,508, 906, for the upkeep of Chinese railway guards; 6,965,918 assigned for new construction works; 4,246,941 "for the account of Chinese Government institutions"; 8,150,199, for losses incurred from the exchange of roubles into Chinese Harbin dollars. Together these total roubles 22,846,164, which when deducted from the figure given as "profits" by Angasta, would leave a net deficit of 6,562,374 roubles. But according to the official statement in the book from which *Angasta* is supposed to be quoting there was a net profit of 4,808,966 roubles "for this period, which, after the deduction of 4,245,941 roubles "for expenses on the account of Chinese Government institutions" (mainly the transporting of troops), leaves a final net profit balance of 536,025 roubles for the year 1928! This latter figure is nearer that quoted by Mantell, which was $130,000, but still makes his appear inaccurate, as well as *Angasta's* report. Incidentally, according to this volume, all of Mantell's figures, while approximately the same, by no means can be said to coincide with the official statement. Whether his figures are correct and those published in the "Statistical Yearbook" have, as alleged by the Chinese, been "framed" by the Soviets for purposes of covering "graft" on their part, probably never will be known, but assuredly the volume which carries at least the nominal authority of the then officials of the railway must be taken more seriously than those offered by Mr. Ostroumoff, who no longer has any connection with this enterprise. But the *Review* wishes also to emphasize that the following *Angasta* report, allegedly based on the "Statistical Yearbook" is fundamentally inaccurate in the impression it leaves with the reader, and therefor must be regarded merely as another piece of "doped" propaganda, issued further to befuddle the already bewildered public on this curious tangle in Manchuria. The *Angasta* message, after outlining the charge of graft, etc., against the Russian management of the C. E. R. attributed to Mr. J. J. Mantell in a *United Press* interview, states:

The Angasta Report

In view of such sweeping charges, the *Angasta* News Agency applied to many railway experts in Manchuria who formerly occupied responsible posts on the Chinese Eastern Railway who are considered quite competent in dealing with operative activities of this Railroad, and the present report represents a result of our investigation.

Mr. Mantell in his interview pointed out that "the books of the C. E. R. have been so kept by the Russians that it is impossible to tell what the real situation is today". This was said by him in Mukden, but on his arrival at Tientsin he told that no actual railway books or accounts did he see having access only to doubtful records compiled by the celebrated Mr. Ostroumoff.

Meanwhile, while continuing his sojourn in a Mukden Hotel, the American Adviser could without difficulty obtain for a few dollars a big volume containing in over 157 pages the full and precise copies, not only in Russian, but also in good English, of general and detailed statements of operating revenues and expenditures, different business accounts and all statistical data pertaining to the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The above-mentioned information was compiled and published by the Economic Bureau of the C. E. R. whose head is and was at that time a Chinese citizen.

The data contained in this book covers absolutely all branches of activities of the Chinese Eastern Railway for 1928 and for several previous years.

Our Railway expert informants expressed their amusement that such a specially imported auditor as Mr. J. J. Mantell evidently did not suspect the existence of other sources of knowledge besides Mr. Ostroumoff's illustrious "records."

Mr. Mantell asserted that during 1928 the net profit of the C. E. R. dropped "to a miserable figure $130,000" and further pointed out that the Chinese Eastern is a "goldmine",—and if it had been handled properly might have brought in during the last four years $100,000,000.

Losses Laid to Soviet Control

"But" remarks with sorrow, the American Adviser, "the money has disappeared under absolute Soviet control."

Quite naturally, Mr. J. J. Mantell being in this case a mere spokesman of Mr. Ostoumoff could explain the appearance and disappearance of Railway money exclusively by graft considerations, and not by actual business facts.

Published, and accessible to all having an interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway affairs, the general statement of revenues and expenditures of this Railroad displays that the total profit from operation for the last five years amounts to gold Roubles (One gold Rouble equals approximately Mex $1.30) 104,759,600 including the profit for 1928 year of G. R. 16,283,790.

From this vast sum was spent for so called "special enterprises" during the above said period G. R. 18,021,122 including for 1928 G. R. 4,508,906—viz., in plain language, for the upkeep of the Chinese railway guard troops, and for covering the expenses of the Railway Zone Chinese Administration.

Also must be deducted from the above profit the amount of G. R. 22,400,903 assigned during the said period for covering expenses connected with new railway works and construction, including G. R. 6,965,918 for the last year.

Besides these are to be taken into consideration Chinese Eastern Railway Administration expenses for the account of Chinese Government institutions, also for five years, in the sum G. R. 22,580,940., including G. R. 4,24[illegible],941 paid out in 1928.

All the above date pertaining to the 1928 statement are of a preliminary nature but can be considered as approximately exact, having no connection with Mr. Ostroumoff's notorious "records".

The figures of profit of the Chinese Eastern Railway might be yet greater if there had not been some incidental losses—as for instance the disparity in the rate of exchange.

The Railway incurred losses from the exceedingly favourable (for Harbin currency) fixed rate of 103 cents for I. G. R. applicable to local traffic for the transportation of passengers, baggage and commodities amounting only for 1928 to the enormous sum of G. R. 8.150,199.

The above mentioned figures are quite sufficient to demonstrate the thorough insolvency and futility of Mr. Mantell's blunt allegations which obtained prominence not because they were made by him personally, but due to his position as specially engaged American Adviser. (*Angasta* report taken from the P. & T. Times.)

British Imperialism Foredoomed

BY G. H. WELLS

The English author of this article is widely known for his prolific literary output, being the author of dozens of books covering almost every field of writing. Perhaps his best known works are the "Outline of History" and "The World of William Clissold." With brilliant clarity he points out in the article, which originally appeared in The New Republic for Sept. 4, that with the changing economic status from one of merely national considerations to the interenational, complicated system of today, the old methods of imperialism, as practiced by the British, are doomed. This opinion from Wells, who is regarded with much respect by his own countrymen, tories and radicals alike, is particularly interesting to people concerned with political trends in the changing Orient, where the dominance of British imperialism gradually is being broken by an awakened consciouances of internationalism, both economic, political and social.— Ed.

FOR some years now my interest in Lord Melchett has been undisguised. His public energy and his exceptional expressiveness have made him for me, the typical modern creative business man. I have written about him here and there and it would be stupid to pretend that Romer Steinhart and Company, in the "World of William Clissold," would ever have been thought of if the system that centers upon Brunner Mond and Company had never existed. That is not to say that Romer Steinhart and Company is a picture or that there is any portraiture about the story or "personalities" as people say, but it is clearly an attempt to deal with the inevitable growth and possible development of a huge industrial and financial complex in relation to social and political processes, could only have been made with the stimulating fact of Brunner Mond and Company, bfore the writer. In my book which pretends to be the intimate autobograpy of a partner in such a complex, a partner whose activities have been mainly scientific and industrial, the idea is put with as much force as possible, that such great complexes already transcend the boundaries of existing sovereign states and that they make for a single economic world organization, for Cosmopolis, that is, and not for Empire. Recent political activities and utterances of Lord Melchett have run counter to this view. It may be interesting to try for a definite statement of the issue.

I am moved the more urgently to do this by the recent activites of another very interesting public personality and that is the creator or rather the recreator of the Daily Express and The Evening Standard as they exist today ,Lord Beaverbrook. He has embarked upon a sort of propaganda for what I may call the "self-sufficient Empire". That is the direction in which I find Lord Melchett pointing also. I think it is not a very hopeful direction and I want to state as plainly as possible why I would dissuade them if I could from pursuing this self-sufficient imperial idea as the frame of their activities.

I am writing this at them, so to speak.

* * *

The essentiai task, therefore, of the Empire was to think, teach, intercommunicate and unify. So we might shadow forth and guide and dominate the greater unification before mankind. The only possible line of development was through the systematic perfection and realization of a liberal ideology, that would unite first the Empire and at last the world in a common world aim.

That was a conceivable role between 1880 and 1900. But since then our imperialists have so maintained their preference for battleships over brains, as instruments for the expression of the imperial idea, and they have stuck so steadfastly to that prepossession and to the erection of mean and stupid tariff obstacles to natural economic development, that today it is difficult to imagine any restoration of these former hopes. For me, I live in the Empire as a man who occupies a house with an expiring lease. I can contemplate the disappearance of the last imperial links with equanimity. The Union Jack now signifies neither exceptional efficiency nor exceptional promise. Let us admit that fact. It did, but it does not do so any longer. The world would not wait for the British. We never braced up our slack educational links. I should be glad to see the English speaking communities throughout the world free now to recombine in some more progressive unity, unencumbered by any special responsibility for India, most alien of lands, and freed from our formally snobbish traditions.

Administrative Areas Determined by Communication

Today the progressive entanglement of the economic and financial affairs of mankind into a world-wide system of reactions is much more impressive than it was in the opening decade of the century. It is going on faster than any of us could possibly have anticipated then. And it has escaped altogether from the limite of th Empire. The development of aviation and wireless and mo(ern methods of communication has been ten times as rapid as any prophet dared imagine in 1900. It has been a stock principle of mine; it crops up in "Anticipations," and I have repeated it constantly and with increasing distinctness, since my wranglings with Mr. and Mrs. Webb apropos of their work upon Local Government, that the most convenient and, therefore, the right size of an administrative area is determined by the operative means of communication and must vary as those means vary.

This secems to me a fundamental political principle that must always rule in human affairs. It applies to sovereign states just as much as to vestries. It is a principle obvious enough. but which still fails to get its full and frank recognition because most of those who discuss the broad lines of political and economic development, in an authoritative way, occupy positions in which its logical recognition might prove inconvenient. They acce pt as fundamental the legal areas and boundaries it would efface. They are prevented from going deeper. It is no particular merit on my part that I do. I am able to think more freely than most of those concerned with politics and statecraft because I am quite unencumbered by any immediate interest in this respect. My diagnosis of the essential nature of the stresses of the present time is that while everything else has been changing in scale, our emotion-charged traditional concepts of government and loyalty have not expanded to keep pace with that change of scale. There has been a lag in our political apprehensions and a still greater lag in our educational adaptations. We are facing the second quarter of the twentieth century. with the already lagging political ideology of the third quarter of the nineteenth, and therein reside most of the distinctive stresses and dangers of our time.

A certain number of readers may say this is a very "theoretical" proposition. That is no condemnation. Theory is the most practical thing in the world. "Theory" has given us all the mechanical and chemical developments of modern life. If the world had been left to "practical" men in immediate every-day charge of the matters concerned, we should still be lighting our streets with oil lamps and our homes with tallow candles. And if I am starting out for a two thousand mile automobile tour in lonesome country and someone comes along and says that my electric equipment is out-of-date, ripe for inspection and readjustment and bound to give trouble and break down in a few hundred miles if I don't deal with it now, it may be wise of me to consider these propositions a little before I damn him for a theorizing fool and start up and go on in my usual dashing style, asserting that the vehicle always has muddled through and, therefore, always will. And with regard to this self-sufficient imperialism which Lords Melchett and Beaverbrook seem disposed to adopt as the vehicle of their political activities I am exactly in the role of that somebody who comes along and says to them and kindred drivers of the human auto, this system of ideology you have cannot possibly stand the demands that the journey before you will make upon it.

Nationalism Formerly Sufficient

This diagnosis of what is happening to mankind at the present time may be presented in a rather more concrete fashion. Up to so late as a century and a half ago the world was really divided into a considerable number of autonomous economic systems and the sovereign states of that time did generally correspond to these systems. There were regions of weak and uncertain boundaries and there were ambitious monarchies with a passion for extending themselves and exacting glory and tribute. There were robber bands. There could be phases of unsettlement and disorder. But on the whole that patchwork of sovereign states was a working system with a general stability. Changes were dynastic changes or class revolutions that generally made a country more itself than ever. Climatic fluctuations that set nomadic hordes wandering, stirred the world during a few centuries and left it to settle again upon the established lines. The human animal was f ed, clothed, housed, sustained by the resources of the country in which it lived. The whole of the rest of the world might have been depopulated and left a wilderness, and the general

life of such lands as seventeenth century England or France or Sweden or Persia or Abyssinia or Spain would have gone on without any grave interruption. Then national states were the best working pattern of human community, and patriotism and loyalty excellent social cement. As Goldsmith remarked with perfect truth, if every time you fired off a gun in England a man was killed in China you would never have bothered or been bothered about it. The mentality of our great-great-grand-parents was adjusted to these conditions. Man had a localized, patriotic mind because his economic life was definitely local and bounded.

A century of invention and science has altered all that. Today we eat food from the ends of the earth and are clothed with the resources of a planet. I will not embark upon a lengthy exposition of the way in which the life of nearly everybody nowadays overlaps the political boundaries that are supposed to confine him. Let a man consider his work and where the ultimate prduct to which his activities contribute is marketed, let him consider the list of his investments and the securities behind his insurance policy, let him go over the things upon his breakfast or diner table, the furniture of his home, the appliances about him, the copper with which his house is wired, the petrol in his car, the paper on which this is printed, the fibers, the fats and lubricants, the metals out of which the material substance of his daily existence is woven. He will realize that in the short period since the nineteenth century dawned, human life has lost touch with locality to an extraordinary extent. Insidiously the average man has ceased to be part of a localized economic spstem and has become part of a vaguely developed, but profoundly real, world economic system, to which tropical raw material, exotic mineral supplies and industrialism in the temperate zone are all essential. And you cannot put him back to the old state of aflairs unless you are prepared to shatter this developing thing, civilization, altogether.

Change in Political Forms Demanded

It is only slowly that it is dawning upon us today that a change of scale and economic range demands a corresponding change in political forms. That is not an adaptation that will arrive by itself. It is a problem for mankind that has to be consciously faced and solved. Under all sorts of falsifications, the sovereign states of the world have been thrusting out in a blind effort to achieve the new scale. One may hazard the general proposition that the outline of history of the last hundred years can be stated as the more or less lucid attempts of all the main sovereign states of the world to secure a world-wide control of the raw materials necessary for the mechanical civilization upon which we have entered. All our modern imperialisms are this; the more or less conscious efforts of once national states to become world-wide. And since at one time there can be only one complete world-wide state upon our planet, enormous pressures and rivalries and conflicts exist and intensify. And it seems to me that only two alternatives about the human future can be considered. Either these jostling and mutually incompatible independent sovereign states, which the great change of scale in the economic processes of life is continually forcing towards world dimensions, must fight among themselves until only one survives, or else mankind generally must be made to understand the nature of the present process, to substitute for the time-honored but now out-of-date traditions of independent national sovereignty a new idea of world organization and to determine political effort in that direction. The former alternative opens out before us the prospect of a long series of probably more and more destructive wars which may lead to the exhaustion and degeneration of our species; the latter demands mental and moral adjustments of the most complex, difficult, and laborious sort. It means a tremendous break with tradition and a fundamental reconstruction of education throughout the world. But to me plainly it is the only sane course for human effort.

It is one of the characteristics of this happy-go-lucky time that few people realize the importance for themselves of their interpretation of recent history. Most of them attempt no interpretation. They drift from the last war to the next under the guidance of historical tradition, "minding their own businesses" until the next big impact smashes them. But I put it to my readers that an interpreation of current history is a necessary basis for any rational political activity, and I challenge them, if this general interpretation I have given is wrong, to ask themselves how far it is wrong and what is the general form, the right interpretation, to which our activities should be adjusted.

* * *

Basis of Belief in a Self-Sufficient Empire

What is the mental basis of this belief in a self-sufficient British Empire? It seems to me there are three possible ways in which such a creed may be held. First there may be a conviction that, contrary to my assertion, there can exist upon the same planet without mutual destruction and for an indefinite time, a number of sovereign world systems, growing out of the extension of the old sovereign states of the eighteenth century, and that the British system at any rate is powerful enough to maintain itself against all other pressures and rivalres. Against this I set the facts that the existing British Empire was made by the steamship, that its property and security depend upon the sustained control of the seas, that the aeroplane, the submarine, and the competitive shipbuilding of other states, have so changed the cohesion of this sea-knit confederation that it is now no more than a heterogeneous system of regions linked by long and vulnerable lines of communication. Its present disposition to build tariff walls along these threads and so monopolize the economic advantages its disproportionate share of the productive areas of the earth give it, will practically oblige less fortunately situated imperialisms to assume an attitude of hostility. If it will not have economic pooling then it will get war. And the next time it gets a world war because of its disproportionate share of tropical sunlight, it may find itself with a less fortunate selection of allies or with no allies. The idea so popular already among the younger generation abroad, the idea of subduing national patriotism to a United States of Europe, which M. Briand has recently taken up, is a plain retort to the idea of our monopoolistic imperialist system. What is going to occur when All-Europe realizes that the ratio of its overseas supplies of raw material to its industrial population, is less than that ruling behind the great imperial tariff wall?

But there is a second system of ideas rather more plausible in which it is admitted that the Empire is to be regarded as a temporary league leading on to a still wider synthesis of world controls (imperialism of 1890), but that meanwhile it is to be run as this self-sufficient empire, with tariff walls, preferences, monopolizations, "keep out the foreigner." and all the rest of the competitive outfit. Then suddenly, I suppose, it is to do some tremendous *volte face* and make a deal. But the objection to this second group of ideas lies in the fact that so long as we remain self-sufficient, we build up army, navy, air forces and a patriotic imperialist tradition; we mold economic interests to the imperial boundaries; we force lines of economic interaction into unnatural paths and so make the empire less and less capable of that final amalgamation, physically and mentally, without a mighty struggle. New ideas do not come suddenly. Wars do.

The mass of patriotic men of affairs today have, I believe, neither of these two foundation systems of ideas in their minds. The third system of fundamental ideas in vogue among patriotic imperialists is simply the old junk of nineteenth century political thought. They have nothing in their minds of their own. They have never thought themselves out; nor have they thought out their world. They have just gone on doing business and drifting along in accordance with the political and patriotic traditions of their forefathers (which are as much out of date as stage coaches and semaphore telegraphy.)

I suppose that Lord Melchett, Sir Richard Gregory, and perhaps Lord Beaverbrook would fall under the second of these three divisions of imperialists, but Lord Beaverbrook might come into the first named class. I have given my reasons for regretting they are any sort of imperialists at all. I pose the Open Conspiracy as the modern scientific opposite and alternative to their semi-romantic, short-sighted, and foredoomed imperialism.

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Tuesday, Sept. 17.—Y. L. Tong and Chang Chi-kiang have returned to Nanking from Taiyuan where they visited Feng Yu-hsiang.—Yu Yiu-jen is now in Sianfu conferring with Sung Chih-yuan in regard to famine relief in the Northwest.—Yang Chieh has been delegated to inspect the artillery corps under the direct jurisdiction of the Central and 1st Disbandment Districts with a view to instituting reform measures.—Sun Fo and Wu Te-chen will proceed to Canton on Sept. 21 en route to the model Chungshan District to attend a conference of the Political Tutelage Enforcement Committee for the district.—A mandate instructing the removal of the press censorship throughout the country was issued by the State Council yesterday.—The State Council has ordered the confiscation of the property of the late Sheng Hsuan-huai, an official of the Manchu regime.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs is in receipt of a telegram from Chiang Tso-ping expressing the hope that negotiations may by entered into with the Soviet representative early next week.—The State Council has prohibited the detention by military organs and Provincial Governments of propaganda materials sent by the Publicity Department of the Central Party Headquarters.—A Provincial Highways Bureau is being organized by the Hunan Government.—An annual reduction of $4,300,000 in the civil administrative expenditures is to be enforced by the Government of Hopei Province.—Despatches from Hailar report mobilization of troops in Outer Mongolia.

Wednesday, Sept. 18.—Ho Ying-ching, Inspector-General of Military Training is in receipt of a joint telegram from the Chairmen of Kansu and Shensi Governments reiterating their obedience to the orders of the Central Government.—The 5th Investigation Party has commenced its investigation of the 36th. 34th and 43rd Divisions in Northern Hopei.—Nanchang-Kiukiang Railway authorities report that the profits on the railway have doubled since its taking over by the Government.—400 cadets from the Fengyung Military Academy in Shenyang are expected in Harbin tomorrow en route for the Suifenho front.—More units of the 1st Army Corps under Wang Shu-chang have arrived at Suifenho to strengthen the defence troops.—The Sino-Polish Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation was formally signed at the Foreign Minister's residence at 4:30 this afternoon.

Thursday, Sept. 19.—Representatives of Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang have arrived in Tientsin to make arrangements for the departure of the two leaders for Japan.—The Executive Yuan has telegraphed an order of commendation to the Chinese delegates to the League of Nations Assembly.—A meeting of the directors of the land surveying offices of the various provinces has been called for next month to devise steps for a survey of the topography of China.—Hsu Moh has left Shanghai for Nanking to confer with C. T. Wang concerning the capture of the captain and chief officer of a Norwegian steamer by bandits at Haichow.—A Ministerial order from C. T. Wang instructs that steps for the abolition of the Special Commissionerships of Foreign Affairs in the various provinces be carried out immediately.—Investigation of the 5th Division stationed in Shanghai was started yesterday.—A comprehensive program for the conservancy of the Huai River has been referred to the Economic Sub-Committee of the Central Political Council for examination.—Liu Wen-hui, Defence Commander of Szechuan and Sikong, states that normal conditions prevail in Sikong.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in receipt of a telegram from the Wang Chung-hui reporting his arrival at Geneva.—The Spanish Minister to China this morning paid his official call on Hsu Yung-chang since the latter's inauguration as Chairman of the Hopei Government.

Friday, Sept. 20.—Li Chao-huan, Vice-Minister of Railways in succession to Wang Tseng, was formally inducted into office yesterday.—Special measures for the admission into the Kuomintang of revolutionists who have been prevented from going through the regular procedure have been adopted by the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee.—The District Magistrate of Tungtaihsien states reports to the effect that Tungtai has fallen into the hands of bandits to be groundless.—Kwangtung forces under Chen Wei-yuan

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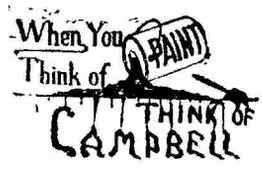

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are reported to have advanced as far as Chien-ko in the pursuit of the Communists under Chu Teh; two brigades under Liu Ho-ting have arrived at Yungfu and Shihchung to cut off the retreat of the Communists.—Investigation of the disbanded and reorganized Kwangtung forces will be started Sept. 23.—Postal and telegraph employees have been forbidden by the Ministry of Communications to attend mass meetings.—The Island of Honan across the Pearl River from Canton is to be raised to the status of a Special District.—The military commanders in Kweichow have agreed unanimously to the establishment of a provincial government committee.—Lu Tih-ping, newly appointed Chairman of the Kiangsi Government has arrived in Nanchang from the Capital.—The first snow of the year fell in Manchuli yesterday.—Yu Tso-peh, Chairman of the Kwangsi Government, has been ordered to Nanking for a conference.—A Soviet airplane circled over Suifenho for 30 minutes yesterday morning.

Saturday, Sept. 21.—The Peiping Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief are to be converted into the Peiping Office of the 1st Disbandment Office.—The measures for the enforcement of the General Principles of the Civil Code and the Law governing the punishment of staff members of the Army, Navy and Air forces have been promulgated.—By mandate of the State Council, Chang Fah-kuei was last night dismissed as commander of the 4th Division and Huang Chen-chiao was appointed as his successor.—At yesterday's meeting of the China National Aviation Corporation new members of the Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Corportation were elected.—The 14th Divsion is being transferred from Hsuchow to Linhoko, in Northern Hupeh, and the 5th Division is being transferred from Lin-ling on the Hunan-Hupeh border to the Shasi-Chinchow region in Western Hupeh.—Liu Ho-ting, Commander of the Fukien Provincial Anti-Communist Army, has been placed in sole charge of the campaign against the Communists.—Ho Yao-tsu, Director of the Investigation Party for the Northwestern Army, has reported his departure from Siam for the Capital.—The State Council has ordered the formulation of measures for land reclamation work by the Provincial Governments to employ famine refugees.—Fu-hsiang, Chinese Mohammedan leader, was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee in succession to Chao Tai-wen, recently appointed President of the Control Yuan.—Chang Hui-chang has been appointed Vice-President of the China National Aviation Corporation.—Fong Chen-wu, Chairman of the Anhwei Government and Commander of the 6th Route Army, has tendered his resignation from both posts.—A Disbandment Association to be composed of representatives of local civic organizations is to be organized at Shanghai under the direction of Mayor Chang Chun.—Ho Chen-chun, Representative of the State Council in the North has left Taiyuan for Peiping.—A provincial bandit-suppression conference has been called by Lu Tih-ping, Chairman of the Kiangsi Government.

Sunday and Monday, September 22 and 23.—Two telegrams have been received from Chiang Tso-ping at Geneva reporting on the progress of Sino-Soviet negotiations.—Madame Chang Hseuh-liang has arrived in Tientsin en route to Shanghai.—Preparations for the transfer of the 3rd Division under Mao Ting-wen to the Capital are being made.—Chang Hseuh-liang declares that Soviet employees of the C. E. R. received their pay after tendering their resignations.—Yang Chien has returned to Nanking from Pengpu where he has been investigating the artillery corps under Lu Chung-chin.—Ma Fu-hsiang in a reception to press representatives yesterday branded as groundless and malicious rumors of military activities by the Northwestern Army.—Opening exercises of the Central Political Science Institute were held yesterday under the chairmanship of Chiang Kai-shek.—Tsao Wan-hsun, with the 11th Division is under instructions to proceed from Hankow to Ichang and two gunboats, the Teh-hsing and Hsinning, are standing by at Ichang; martial law is in force in the Wu-Han Area.—The Preparatory Committee for the Abolition of Extraterritoriality was formally inaugurated yesterday.—Strict precautionary measures to prevent the smuggling of narcotic drugs into the country are being instituted by the local Customs authorities.—Hankow despatches state that the 4th Division left Ituhsien on the 17th inst. for a southern distination.—C. T. Wang has conferred with Chow Lung-kwang and Fan Kwang for the drafting of a reply to the Soviet note of the 16th inst.—T. V. Soong today authorized the deferred drawing of the Consolidated 6% National Loan which was issued in 1921, the drawing to take place on November 2.

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Shimbun Rengo News Service.

Tsingtao, Sept. 18.—The strike of the cotton-mill and match-factory workers here has become worse since the departure for Nanking of Mayor Wu Tzu-yu.

Tokyo, Sept. 18.—Yen Hsi-chen and Yen Hsi-ching, brothers of Yen Hsi-shan, arrived here today by the s.s. Keizan Maru.

Hankow, Sept. 19.—The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has decided that there will be difficulty in undertaking the disbandment bonds amounting to $2,000,000 allotted to Hupeh.

Harbin, Sept. 19.—Soviet troops near Manchuli have almost completed their withdrawal; those near Pogranichnya have also commenced to withdraw.

Peiping, Sept. 20.—Chu Shao-yang, Chinese Minister to Finland, now on visit here, will leave for Nanking tomorrow.

Nanking, Sept. 21.—Reports of activities against Nanking among troops led by members of the Kwangsi faction, with Yu Tso-pei as the central figure, have been telegraphed from the Kwangtung Government.

Nanking, Sept. 21.—Chiang Kai-shek has ordered the commencement of operations against Chang Fah-kwei and his followers by Liu Chih, now in Hankow.

Nanking, Sept. 21.—Over 4,000 soldiers belonging to the 2nd Brigade of the 2nd Group Army Corps are reported to have made their appearance at Lungchuchai, Shensi Province, on the 17th, and to be advancing southward.

Nanking, Sept. 21.—General Fang Chen-wu's residence here has been placed under guard of military police and he himself is confined to his home.

Hankow, Sept. 22.—Liu Chih has issued orders to Tsao Wan-shun, Commander of the 1st Division stationed at Itu, near Ichang, to start operations against Chang Fah-kwei.

Peiping, Sept. 23.—Ho Cheng-chun returned here last night.

Hankow, Sept. 23.—Tsao Wan-shun's troops arrived at Ichang yesterday and the forces under Chang Fah-kwei evacuated the city without resistance.

Mukden, Sept. 23.—A clash between Japanese soldiers and Chinese police, resulting in the wounding of several Japanese, occurred at Teling this afternoon.

Nanking, Sept. 24.—A party of important subordinates of Feng Yu-hsiang arrived in Nanking this afternoon.

Nanking, Sept. 24.—Ho Yin-ching has resigned as Inspector-General of Military Training and from concurrent posts, giving the death of his father as pretext.

Tsingtao, Sept. 25.—Sun Tien-ying is taking independent action in defiance of the Central Government, stating that he has not received the full amount of military funds promised him.

Hankow, Sept. 25.—Tsao Wan-shun arrived in Ichang last night.

GANJOUR FAIR, BARGA FESTIVITY, CANCELLED BECAUSE OF SINO-SOVIET DISPUTE

(Continued from page 164)

The success of the last season was frustrated by a disturbance in Barga which took place at the time when the wool tion was bought, paid for, and awaited its further transporta- to Hailar. In consequence of the outrage the communication with the places of wool origin was interrupted for about a month, and the unprotected heaps of wool had to remain exposed to rain and heat. An end was soon put to the disturbance, communication was re-established, the wool collected and brought to Hailar, and though the wool traders suffered some loss, the season could not be considered to have fallen in a state of "entire collapse"

The wool business for the current year has been adversely affected by the Sino-Russian controversy. The firms being apprehensive of a disturbance in the interior, with the beginning of the dispute suspended their work, many of them withdrew their agents; but as the country remained quiet the work has been renewed. It is expected that the season will end more or less successfuly. The big firms are not likely to sustain any loss; but the petty dealers in wool and those who were connected with the Soviet organization may be at a loss because of the closure of the latter, and dislocation of credit as sequel to the closure of the Dalbank.

"Through The Gateway Of Northern China"

Over The

Peiping-Suiyuan Railway

See the Great Wall of China, the ancien Ming Tombs at Nankow Pass, the huge stone Buddha at Yun-Kang, the ancient Buddhust relics near Tatung, and scores of other scenes rich in beauty and historical interest that await you along the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway!

Connecting with the Peiping-Mukden and the Peiping-Hankow Railways at Peiping, this line runs from Fengtai, in the general direction of Inner Mongolia, to Shuanhwa, through Kalgan, the "Gateway of Northern China", on to Tatung. Then skirting outside the Great Wall, it proceeds to Suiyuan and finally on to Paotow, on the edge of the Great Gobi, where dusty camel caravans come in from Mongolia and the northwestern territories, laden with romantic cargoes. It is a trip you will never regret—nor forget—this journey through what is by far the most interesting part of northern China.

Special trains can be arranged for tourists. For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc., apply to the Ticket Agencies—China Travel Bureau, Japan Travel Bureau, Thomas Cook & Sons,—or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager,

The

Peiping-Suiyuan Railway

Head Office

YANG-YU HUTUNG

PEIPING

An advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 5

50-223

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Sept. 26.	Approx. Yield to Maturity %
The National City Bank of New York		New Stock	478	——
Argentine Government	6	Oct 1, 1960	99	6.07
Australia	4½	May 1, 1956	85¾	5.54
U. S. of Brazil	6½	Oct. 15, 1957	87½	7.49
Kingdom of Belgium	7	Nov. 1, 1956	106¼	6.50
City of Budapest	6	June 1, 1962	72	8.56
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk.	82	4.88
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy.	5	Jan. 1, 2000	78	6.44
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6	July 1, 1953	84	7.44
Chile Copper Co. Debs.	5	Jan. 1, 1947	94	5.54
Chile Government (Railway)	6	Feb. 1, 1961	94	6.43
Cuba Northern Railway	5½	June 1, 1942	81¼	7.79
Chile Government	6	Sep. 1, 1961	90	6.77
Cuban Dominican Sugar	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	60⅛	——
Kingdom of Denmark	6	Jan. 1, 1942	103¾	5.58
Dutch East Indies	5½	Nov. 1, 1955	102½	5.32
Republic of Finland	5	Feb. 1, 1958	84⅞	6.69
French Government	7	Dec. 1, 1949	109	6.21
German Government	7	Oct. 15, 1949	105½	6.51
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Oct. 15, 1960	77½	7.97
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Apr. 15, 1938	87	8.15
German General Electric Co.	6	May 1, 1948	90½	6.95
Greek Government	6	Feb. 1, 1968	81¼	7.49
Ilseder Steel Corporation	6	Aug. 1, 1948	83½	7.66
Kingdom of Italy	7	Dec. 1, 1951	95¼	7.39
Japanese Government	6½	Feb. 1, 1954	102¼	6.27
State of Minas Geraes (Brazil)	6½	Mar. 1, 1958	87	7.62
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr. 30, 1961	88½	6.90
Norwegian Hydro-Elec.-Nitro. Corp.	5½	Nov. 1, 1957	88¼	6.41
Kingdom of Norway	6	Oct. 15, 1952	101½	5.88
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.	6½	Jan. 1, 1947	96	7.00
Republic of Peru	6	Dec. 1, 1960	82	7.50
Paris, Lyons & Med Rwy.	6	Aug. 15, 1958	100	6.00
Republic of Panama	5	May 15, 1963	91½	5.56
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil)	6	June 1, 1968	79	7.71
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug. 1, 1953	92	6.67
Saxon State Mortgage Inst	6½	Dec. 1, 1946	85	8.14
Saxon Public Works, Inc.	6½	May 1, 1951	85¾	7.89
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun. 15, 1953	89¼	6.93
United Kingdom of Gr. Britain	5½	Feb. 1, 1937	102⅜	5.11
City of Vienna	6	Nov. 1, 1952	83½	7.52
Abitibi Power & Paper Co.	6	Cum. Pfd Stock.	83½	7.19
Belgian Nat'l. Rwy. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6	(American Shrs)	80	7.50
Canuon Mills Co. (Dividend $2.80 p. a.)		Common Stock	43⅞	——
General Mills, Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	92	6.52
General Mills, Inc. (Div. $3.00 perannum.)		Common Stock	69⅛	——
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible	4	Pfd. Stock	130	3.08
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. (Div $2.50 p.a.)		Common Stock	66½	——
Pennsylvaina-Dixie Cement Corp	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	40⅛	——
Willys Overland Co.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock	94⅜	7.42
General Motors Corp. (New)		Common Stock	70	——
Andes Copper Mining Co.		Common Stock	53⅛	——
United States Steel Corp.		Common Stock	231¼	——
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey		Common Stock	74	——
Standard Oil Co. of New York		Common Stock	44	——
Pennsylvania Railroad Company		Common Stock	100	——
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. (p. v. $50)	6	Pfd. Stock	74	4.05
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.		Common Stock	89¼	——

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday 25th, September, 1929

Silver:—On the 19th inst. the price of Bar Silver for spot was 23½d and for forward delivery 23 1/16d. These rates remained unchanged until the 23rd when a fall of 1/16d. took place; on the 24th cash and forward came in as the same, namely 23 7/16d. and this morning the quotations come in 1/16d. up.

In our circular of the August 14 we wrote "The position Shanghai holds with its heavy stocks and with but small demand from other countries creates the belief that the future course of silver may be governed by affairs in China.

We feel justified in reiterating this remark, for the situation appears to remain the same to-day, with the added influene of the yen situation in Japan.

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on London was 2/3d. on the 19th inst. at which figure it has remained until to-day when it was raised to 2/3 1/16d.

The marker opened with Banks selling to merchants T/T on London at 2/3 5/16d. and on New York G $55 3/8. Some demand from speculators caused local strength next day, and rates were increased to 2/3 1/16d. and 55 5/8 later the market became easier and nothing better than 2/3 7/16d. and 55 1/2. were obtainable. On the 21st slightly lower rates ruled, and on the 23rd we quote 2/3 3/8d. and 55 1/4. as the best sellers.

To-day, owing to banks and speculators being keen sellers, a decided reaction took place and rates became distinctly firmer. At the close of business inter-baak rates were as follows:—T/T on London 2/3 1/8d, on New York 55 1/16, en 85 7/8.

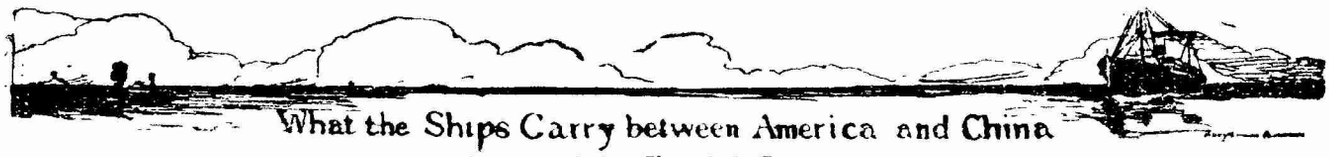
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 88,940,000 a decrease of Tls 1,599,000
Chinese and Mexican ollars ..... $136,810,000 an increase of $1,770,000
Estimated value Tls. 187,443,000 as against Tls. 124,035,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for August	Thursday September 19th	Friday September 20th	Saturday September 21st	Monday September 23rd	Tuesday September 24th	Wed., September 25th
Bank's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	2/4 240	2/3	2/3	2/3	2/3	2/3	2/3 2/3 1/4
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/3 1/16	2/3 1/16	2/3 1/16	2/3 1/16	2/3 1/16	2/3 1/16 2/3 1/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/3 7/16	2/3 7/16	2/3 7/16	2/3 7/16	2/3 7/16	2/3 7/16 2/3 7/16
T/T India	158.259	151	151	151	151	151	151 152 1/4
T/T France	1,459.423	1395	1395	1395	1395	1395	1395 1405
T/T On N.Y Demand	57 009	54 1/2 54 3/8	54 1/2 54 3/8	54 1/2 54 3/8	54 1/2 54 3/8	54 1/2 54 3/8	5 1/8 55 54 3/8 55 1/8
T/T Hamburg R. M.		229	229	229	229	229	229 231
T/T H'kong	83.524	85 1/2	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 3/8	86 3/8	86 3/8 86 7/8
T/T Japan	88 884	87 1/8	87 1/2	87 5/8	87 3/4	88 1/8	88 87
T/T Batavia	142.184	136	136	136	136	136	136 137 1/2
T/T Straits Bk's buying rate	98.528	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/2	103 3/4 102 3/4
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/5 9/10	2 4 3/4	2/4 3/4	2 4 3/4	2/4 1/4	2/4 3/4	2/4 1/4 2/5
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/4 7/8	2/4 7/8	2/4 7/8	2/4 7/8	2/4 7/8	2/4 7/8 2/5 1/8
6 m/s ,, B/L. Cred D/A	2/6 303	2/5 1/16	2/5 1/16	2/5 1/16	2/5 1/16	2/5 1/16	2/5 1/16 2/5 1/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,544.231	1480	1480	1480	1480	1480	1480 1490
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	60.101	57 3/4	57 1/4	57 3/4	57 3/4	57 3/4	57 3/4 58 1/2
4 m/s ,, Doc.	—	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4 58 1/4

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	Sep. 19	Sep. 20	Sep 21	Sep 23	Sep. 24	Sep. 25
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 7/16	24	23 1/2
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 50 3/8	50 1/2	G.$ 50 3/8	G.$ 50 1/2	G.$ 50 1/2	G.$ 50 3/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls 419 0	Tls 421 8.0	Tls 419	Tls. 421 0	Tls 420 8.0	Tls. 416 8.0
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111 0	111 0.0	111 0	111 0	111 0	111 0.0
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.025	72.0125	72.	71.9875	71.9875	72 0125
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).	2½%	2½%	3%	3%	3%	3½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5½%	London on Paris	T/T 123.86
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%	New York on London	T/T 4.84 3/32
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	5 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 7/32
,, 4 ,,	5⅜%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/10¼
,, 6 ,,	6⅛%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/11 1/16



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces, Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Sept. Customs Rate Tls. 1.58 equal Gold $1

QUEBEC CITY July 18.
From U. S. of America.

Cement Asphalt	Pls.	3,210
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	980
Wax, Paraffin	,,	24
Oil, Kerosene, inCase	Galls.	155,950
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	247,945
Oil, Unclassed	,,	1,642

AFRICA MARU, July 23.
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	Bls. 200 Pls.	198.30
Egg Yolk, Frozen	,,	185
Intestines, Pig, Salted	,,	22

SILVERBEECH, July 25.
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Checks	Yds.	12,000
Brass Sheets	Pls.	562
Brass Wire	,,	86
Zinc Sheets	,,	30
Cotton, Raw:		
American	Bls. 1,000 ,,	3,506
Gum Resin	,,	2,754
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	2,843
Oranges, Fresh	,,	510
Sulphur Black	,,	1,253
Soda Ash	,,	66
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,244
Cigarettes	Mille	47,700
Machines, Adding	Pcs.	10
Typewriters	,,	34
Machinery, Parts of	Hk. Tls.	3,648
Dyes, Aniline	Pkgs 167 ,,	8,429

CHINESE PRINC , July 26.
To U. S. of America.

Antimony, Regulus	Pls.	410
Bristles	,,	150
Oil, Wood	,,	452
Wool, Sheep's	,,	185

SIBERIA MARU, July 26.
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	Bls. 15 Pls.	14.80
Silk, Raw, Filatute:		
Wild Dairen, etc.	Bls. 187 ,,	190,95
Tea, Black:		
Other kinds, Kiukiang	,,	15
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	18
Chinaware, Fine	,,	10
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	15
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	147
Farthenware	,,	93
Feathers, Duck	,,	16
Intestines, Pig	,,	25
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	108

PRESIDENT McKINLEY, July 27.
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White Soochow	Bls. 50 Pls.	50.31
Silk, Raw. Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	Bls. 405 ,,	400.93
White, Soochow	Bls. 25 ,,	25.35
Yellow, Hankow, etc.	Bls. 93 ,,	96.94
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	Bls. 195 Pls.	194.64
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Antung	Bls. 40 ,,	41.34
Silk Piece Goods	,,	22.52
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	2.96
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	21.24
Books, Printed	,,	4
Brassware	,,	68
Chinaware, Fine	,,	18
Hair, Human	,,	257
Feathers, Duck	,,	102
Wool, Sheep's	,,	1,115
Rhubarb	,,	50
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	12
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	84
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	783
Bristles, Assorted	,,	39
Skins, Moufflon, Grey	Pcs.	700
Skins, Dog, Tanned	,,	5,547
Skins, Lamb, Tanned	,,	500
Skins, Racoon, Untanned	,,	905
Skins, Sheep, Untanned	Pcs.	1,842
Skins, Weasel, Untanned	,,	2,182

ATAGO MARU, July 31.
To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiangetc.	Pls.	532
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	154
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	170
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	71
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	1,404
,, Kiukiang	,,	3
Antimony, Crude	,,	420
Antimony Regulus	,,	3,360
Tungsten Ore	,,	171
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	117
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	132
Oil, Wood	,,	4,788
Peas, White	,,	840
Hats, Buntal Fibre	Pcs.	4,800

MISHIMA MARU, August 1.
To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang	Pls.	74

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Swan, Culbertson & Fritz. Tel. 11200 (4 lines) September 24.
Market Weak Business Done 4,408,900 Shares

STOCK	Tuesday Aug. 15	Monday Sept. 23	Tuesday Sept. 23
Alleghany Corporation	50¾	52⅞	51
Allied Chemical & Dye	328	327	325
American Can	177	175	170
American Commonwealths Power "A"	31	28¾	28¾
American Rolling Mill	127⅜	133¼	132
American Smelting	115	117¾	115⅜
American Tel. & Tel.	283½	296½	292⅝
American Tobacco "B"	190	175¾	174
American Waterworks	146	182½	175
Anaconda Copper	119½	125⅞	123
Armour & Co. "A"	10¾	11⅛	11
Atlantic Refining	69¾	61¼	60⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	137¾	138¼	135¼
Bank of Montreal	351	351	352
Bethlehem Steel	128½	123½	120½
Calumet & Hecla	44⅞	43⅜	42
Canadian Pacific Railway	231	225¾	224¾
Chesapeake Corporation	—	82¾	82¾
Chicago Northwestern	90¼	101¾	101¾
Chrysler	72¼	62½	61⅞
Columbia Gas & Electric	93¼	130¾	131
Columbia Gramaphone	63⅜	62	62
Consolidated Gas of New York	179⅜	167½	163
Corn Products	97⅜	114⅜	115½
Coty Inc.	54¾	53⅞	52⅝
Curtiss Wright "A"	—	30	—
Davison Chemical	48⅝	51	52
Dry Docks	14¾	14⅛	14⅛
Drug, Inc	110½	114	112½
DuPont de Nemours Co.	195	204¼	199⅝
Electric Bond & Share	146⅞	183½	179⅞
Erie Railroad	87⅜	86⅞	85¾
General Electric	398¼	363	358
General Food	69	67⅛	66½
General Motors	70½	72⅞	70
General Railway Signal	118	119¾	116½
Gold Dust	60¾	66	65¼
Goodrich Rubber	74⅝	72⅛	70⅞
Goodyear Rubber & Tire Co.	104⅝	107	107
Granby Consolidated	78¾	88¼	88
Great Northern Certificate	—	114⅜	Unq
Haygart Corporation	67⅞	69	70⅛
International Cement	75½	70⅞	68½
International Harvester	118¼	125⅜	123¼
International Nickel (Com)	51⅛	57¾	56¼
International Printers Ink	53⅛	61	61⅛
International Products (Com.)	7¼	8¾	8⅜
International Tel. & Tel.	—	132	130
Johns Manville	192	209	206
Kelvinator	15	14⅛	Unq
Kennecott Copper	86¼	86¾	85⅞
Lambert Co.	137⅝	135½	134½
Lehigh Valley	91¼	89	88
Liggett & Myers, "B"	90	90½	89⅞
Mack Trucks	97⅜	Mutl.	98
Madison Square Garden	17⅝	18	18¾
Missouri Pacific (Com)	93⅞	90½	89½
Montgomery Ward	122	128⅛	124
Nevada Consolidated Copper	46½	47	46½
New York Central	243¼	238	235
Northern Pacific Railway	105⅜	107	105¾
Pacific Lighting	—	128⅞	122¼
Packard Motor Car (Com)	146	Unq	Unq
Paramount Famous Lasky	72¼	72	73
Pennsylvania Railroad	96⅝	102⅝	106
Pennroad Corporation	27¼	23⅞	23⅞
Phillips Petroleum	40⅜	37	38⅝
Radio Corp. of America (Com)	85¾	90⅜	86½
Raybestos	—	Unq	54⅞
Reading Railway	121½	133¼	132
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	55⅜	56⅞	55½
Rock Island Railway	135¾	137	136
Sears-Roebuck	—	165¼	160
Shell Union	28¼	27¼	27
Simmons Co.	131½	176⅜	180
Southern Pacific Railway	142	146½	146½
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	136⅝	199¾	196
Standard Oil of New Jersey	70½	74¾	74
Standard Oil of New York	43⅛	43¾	43⅝
Texas Corporation	65¼	66⅞	66⅝
Texas Gulf Sulphur	74½	71½	69⅝
Timken Roller Bearing	103¼	113	112
Union Carbide & Carbon	121⅛	131½	128½
Union Pacific Railway	287	275	277
United Aircraft & Transport	—	103	93¼?
U. S. Industrial Alcohol	186	218¾	211
U. S. Leather "A"	33	34	34¾
United States Realty & Improvement	86	90½	90¼
United States Steel	238⅝	237	231¾
Vacuum Oil	118⅛	122½	122¼
Vanadium	81	90	89
Warner-Quinlan (Com)	32	28⅝	28½
Westinghouse E. & M. (Com)	248	247⅜	243
CALL MONEY	7%	10%	8%

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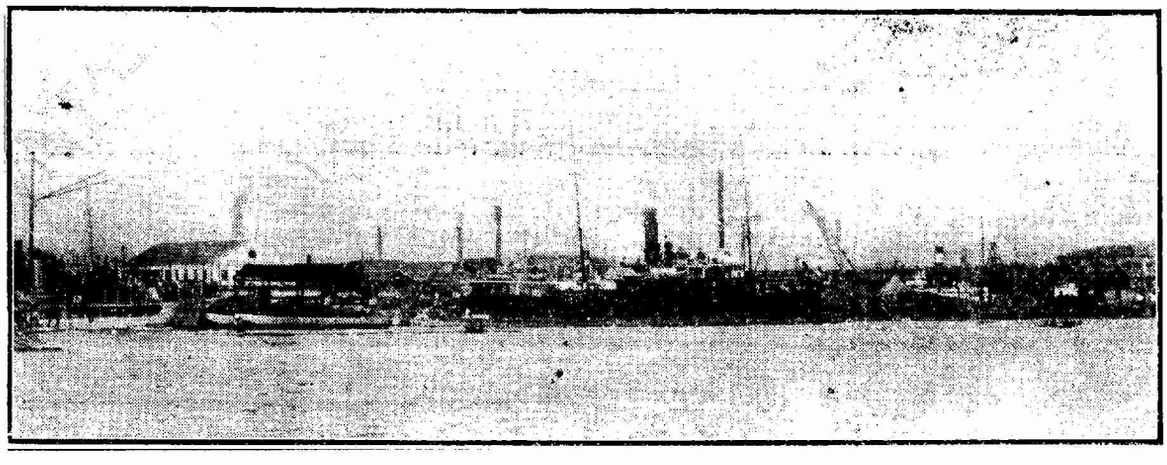
Edition.

Two Dry Docks—Dimensions are

Name	Length on Blocks	Breadth		Depth on Sill
		Top	Bot.	
No. 1 Dock	545-ft.	70-ft.	62-ft.	20-ft.
No. 2 Dock	502- „	70- „	60- „	23- „

Sheerlegs to lift 75 tons,



50-226

Chinese Government Railways

Peiping-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Time Table

In effect Feb. 20, 1929

From Peiping to Hankow

Station / Train	Peiping	Shih-kia-chuan	Cheng-chow	Hsiao-kan hsien	Han-kow
* No. 1	d.18.00	a. 2.16 d. 2.56	a.17.15 d.17.35	d.11.49	a.14.20
* No. 11	d. 9.55	a.19.27 d.20.07	a.13.26 d.13.45	a.12 18 d.12.23	a.16.05
* No. 3			d.13.15	a. 7.18 d. 7.21	a. 9.50
No. 9	d. 9.40	a.18.21 d.19.01	a 10.50		
No. 23	d. 5.40	a 21.44			
No. 25		d. 3.45	a. 5.05		
No. 27			d.10.06	a.20.07 d.20.37	a. 2.33
No. 75				d.13.00	a.17.05

From Hankow to Peiping

Station / Train	Han-kow	Hsiao-kan-hsien	Cheng-chow	Shih-kia-chuan	Pei-ping
* No. 2	d.18.00	d.20.39	a.14.28 d.14.48	a. 5.05 d. 5.45	a.13.50
* No. 12	d.10.50	a.14.51 d.14.56	a.13.13 d.13.33	a. 7.32 d. 8.12	a.17.30
* No. 4	d.13.30	a 16.01 d.16.03	a.10.05		
No. 10			d.17.41	a. 9.33 d.10.13	a.18.35
No. 28	d. 1.00	a. 7.00 d. 7.20	a.17.34		
No. 26			d.22.34	a. 2.15	
No. 24				d. 7.40	a 20.06
No. 74	d. 7.45	a.11.39			

REMARKS: *With First, Second and Third Class Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Hankow Line, Managing Director, Peiping-Hankow.

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road.

Shanghai

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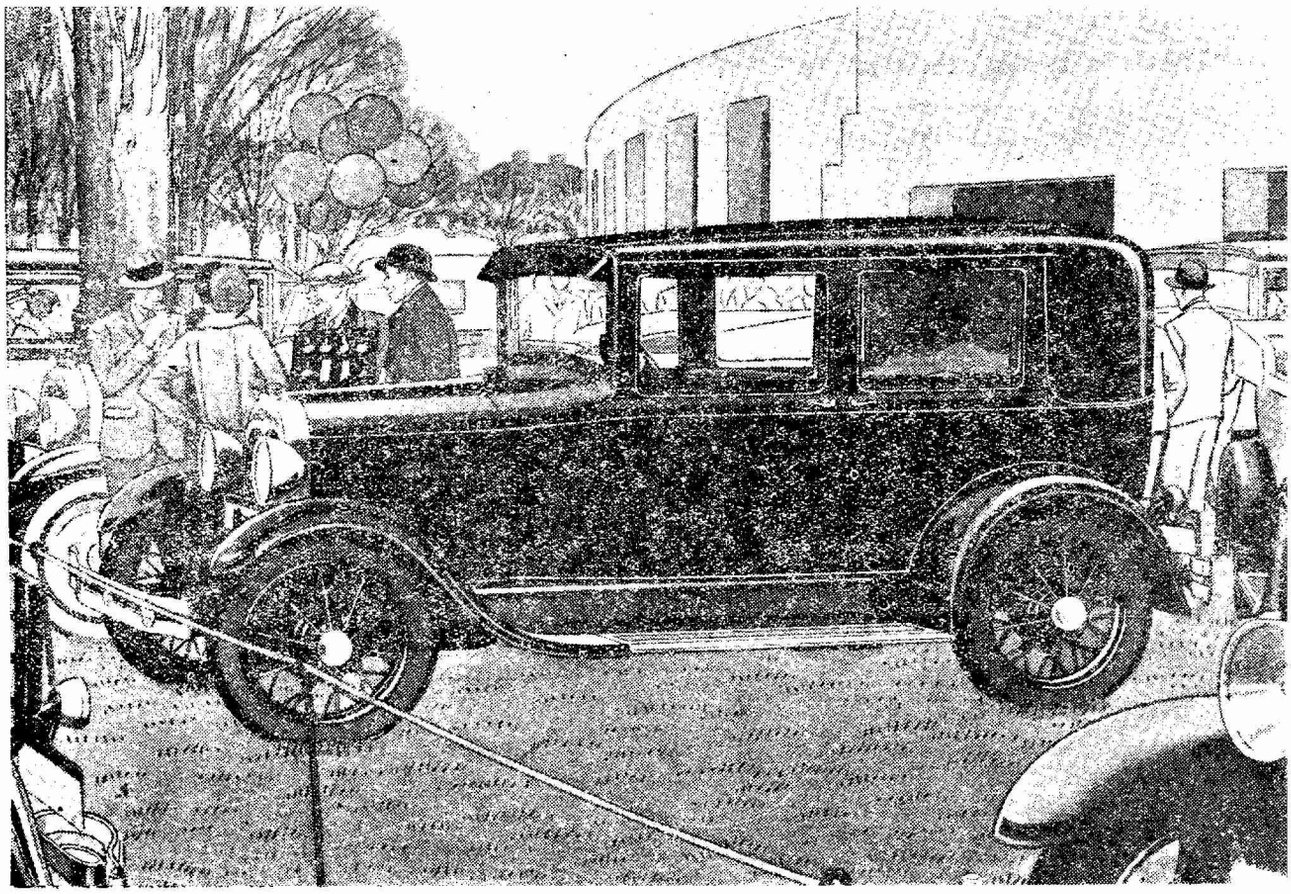

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